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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A North Carolina man, who lives sixteen miles from the nearest water course, and who never saw a ship in his life, has invented a steering gear for sail and steam craft, which is pronounced a grand success. Parties in New York have offered him $50,000 for his rights.

Since last July, $175,000 has been spent in the District of Columbia for new school buildings, and the additional seating capacity secured accommodates 4050 pupils. Uncle Sam sets a good example in his own particular district to many of the states of the Union.

The region around Plainfield, Ind., is very rich in relics of the Mound Builders and of later Indians, and almost every week some farmer brings into town a collection of stone implements, rude ornaments and pieces of ancient pottery which have been dug up on his farm. The most recent discovery was that of an immense spear-head of slate, which must have been wielded by some giant of prehistoric times.

The annual honey product of North America is about 100,000,000 pounds, and its value is nearly $15,000,000. The annual wax product is about 500,000 pounds, and its value is more than $100,000. There are about 300,000 persons keeping bees in North America.

Hermann, the magician, says he has been around the world three times looking for a ghost. He doesn't believe in any supernatural manifestations of any kind. He says the best sleight-of-hand tricks or mind-reading exhibitions are accomplished by the aid of accomplices.

A Professor Medeleef has succeeded in producing petroleum artifically, from which he argues that the same process is constantly going on in the earth. He produced it from minerals and supposes that in the earth water which has found its way below the crust enconters carbides of metals, particularly of ieon, in a red hot state. The water decomposes into gases. The oxygen unites with iron, the hydrogen takes up carbon and ascends to the higher region where part of it is condensed into mineral oil.

All the nations of Europe profess to desire peace, and all of them are increasing their war equipment (and, of course, their expenses), so as not to be so weak as to tempt their neighbors to make an attack. Every time one nation strengthens its armed force, its neighbor follows the example, until at last their expenses have reached a point almost as heavy as those attending actual war. The upshot will have to be mutual disarmament or "war in self-defence." By the way, (the Philadelphia Ledger suggests) none of these nations are troubled with the American nightmare --patent applied for--a surplus.

The government of Columbia some time since offered a reward of $10,000 silver to every one who discovered a new merchantable article of export. Senor Rafael Vanegas W. has filed two claims, one for this discovery and employment of a valuable medicinal plant, the properties of which he claims are as yet unknown to the world. The second claim is based on the declaration that wild cocoa trees exist in profusion in the virgin forests which stretch from the head waters of the Ariari down to the river Guabiara. The claimant avers there are trees enough to supply all demands which might arise for cocoa, and that the gathering of the pods would furnish work for thousands who are now idle, and bring great wealth into the country.

William Aiken, colored, aged 103 years, of Chester county, S. C., is announced in a local paper to have married Susan Watson, a widow of the same locality, who is seven years his junior. The occurrence leads the World to remark that "marriage at this extreme old age is not without precedent. If the records are to be believed Thomas Parr, of England, who is alleged to have died at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years, married his first wife when he was eighty and became the father of two children. The story goes that he did pennance in church when he was one hundred and five and married a second time at one hundred and twenty. William Thoms in his work on centenarians critically dissects the evidence of Old Parr's age and does not believe he lived during all the years attributed to him."

There exist in England hundreds of co-operative societies, which are entirely in the hands of the working classes. They supply every article at only a trifle above cost, and largely augment the purchasing power of the small wages of the laboring classes. But these societies are to a certain degree, still dependent upon middlemen. To bring about a reform in that respect and to minimize as near as possible the profit on sales, the "Co-operative Wholesale Society" has been founded wholly by and under the administration of the industrial classes. It supplies the co-operative societies with everything they sell, with goods at first hand, and it has its own factories, its depots for the sale of farm produce—grain, vegetables, cheese, butter, milk, etc. When reminded of the fact that these societies number 1,000,000 members, the reader will have an idea of not only the magnitude of their operations, but the importance of such an enterprise.

Home is Home.

The snowflakes press upon the pane,
Where once was heard the pattering rain,
And all the twigs are clothed in white,
Like babes of Nature for the night.

But what care I for winter storms,
And frosty cold in countless forms?
For home is home, no matter where,
If love and hope are centered there.

The chilling winds of winter blow
Where fern and daisy used to grow;
The crimson flush of sunset dies,
And Nature in her cavern lies.

The winds may blow and snowflakes fall,
While clouds and darkness cover all;
But flowers will bud, and birds will sing,
When winter weds the blushing spring.

—[K. Bolton in Good Housekeeping.

THE YOUNGEST SISTER.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"I don't know how it is," groaned Kate Blessington, "but in our family things always happen cross-grained."

"What's the matter now?" said Georgia, the eldest sister, who, with a blue apron of checked domestic gingham tied around her waist, and her luxuriant flaxen hair confined in a red bandanna pocket-handkerchief, was cooking tomatoes for ketchup.

"Why, here have the Morefields come to spend the day, and mamma has just taken to her sofa with an attack of neuralgia, and there's nobody on earth to go to the train to meet the city boarder. You couldn't go, George, I suppose?"--with a faint gleam of hope.

Georgia glanced up at the clock, and shook her head.

"Couldn't possibly," said she. "There isn't time to get ready. Why don't you send Peter?"

"Peter, indeed! He's cleaning the cistern out. Such a figure as he is!"

"Then I'm sure," observed Georgia, "I don't see what you are going to do."

"Couldn't I go, Kate?" pleaded a small, sweet voice.

And the second Miss Blessington became conscious of some one pulling gently at her sleeve. She turned sharply around. A tall, rosy girl stood there—a girl just arrived at the age where "brook and river meet," half child, half woman, but infinitely pretty in both her personalities. Sunburned, dark-eyed, clad in an outgrown calico frock, and with her hair braided into one long, gold-gleaming queue behind, she stood there, with an imploring face.

"A good idea!" said Georgia, tasting of the bubbling scarlet mass in the kettle, and adding a trifle more red pepper. "Let Chrissy go!"

"But Chrissy can't drive."

"Oh, yes, I can!" urged Christine, the youngest and least presentable of all the Blessingtons. "I drove old Jenks up from the farm yesterday with a load of pumpkins. I've often driven him when you didn't know it, George."

"Oh, you horrid tom-boy!" said Georgia, half-laughing.

But Kate gave litttle Chrissy a sound box on the ear. Her black eyes flashed wrathfully.

"Christine," said she, "I'm ashamed of you! You're a disgrace to the family. Don't howl now!" (as Chrissy rubbing her empurpled ear, broke into an indignant wail). "The Morefields will hear you. Go quick--get on your hat; and mind you don't show yourself at the tea-table. Your new frock isn't finished, and your old one isn't half decent; and besides, you'll be needed in the kitchen to wash dishes."

The tears dried on Chrissy's eyelashes at the prospect of driving old Jenks to the depot all by herself.

She made haste to pull a white worsted polo cap over her rebellious hair, and to scramble into the rather dilapidated buggy that was waiting at the door.

"Get up, Jenks!" she cried, brandishing the whip with gleeful countenance. "Pete, I'm going to drive to the depot!"

"All right, miss," said Peter, who, fresh from the depths of the newly-emptied cistern, was holding old Jenks, as if there was any danger of that ancient steed running away. "Drive keerful past Bowery Lane--he al'ays wants to turn in there--and mind you keep a tight grip o' the reins, if you meet a load o' barrels or one o' them janglin' tin-peddler's wagons."

Away clattered the venerable buggy, old Jenks falling into a stiff trot like an automaton horse, and Chrissy fairly radiant with delight.

"But Kate oughtn't to have boxed my ears," she pondered, as the first elation subsided. "There was nothing wrong in driving the load of pumpkins home. I came by the back road, and nobody saw me. I don't love Kate--nor Georgia neither. They're always laughing at me and making fun of me, just because I grow so fast. They won't let me come into the room when they've got company, because I'm only a child; and they scold me for running races with the dog, because I'm a woman. I wonder if they call that consistency? Never mind, I'll pay 'em off yet, see if I don't."

By dint of extraordinary efforts on the part of Old Jenks, and a liberal application of the whip on that of his mistress, they contrived to reach one side of the depot building just as the train steamed away from the other.

Christine looked up and down the platform. Most of the passengers had already started forth in different directions, but one man stood there, glancing up and down the road, with a valise in his hand, a folded newspaper protruding from his coat-pocket.

Chrissy hesitated what to do; then she rose to the emergency.

"Hallo!" she cried, in a sweet, high-pitched soprano voice. "Are you the gentleman from the city—the new boarder?"

He advanced, with a rather puzzled countenance.

"Yes," said he. "I—"

"I've come to drive you to the cottage," said Christine Blessington. "Jump in, please! Where's your trunk? There's room for it behind."

"My trunk is to be sent by express. But—"

"Oh, very well!" said Chrissy. "Be quick, please---the horse won't stand!"

The stranger cast an amused glance toward old Jenks, who certainly looked as little like a runaway steed as could be imagined as he stood there, meekly balanced on three elgs, with his head hanging down.

"And who are you?" said he, pleasantly. "One of the family?"

"Oh, I'm Chrissy---the youngest girl, you know!" explained she.

"The youngest, eh? Are there many of you?"

Chrissy eyed him with a sidelong glance.

"He's curious about us," thought she. "Well, that's natural." And she answered, complacently:

"Well, there's Georgia---she's twenty-two. And she's engaged to an officer in the army, although she thinks I don't know it. And Kate is twenty, and she's going to set her cap for the new principal of the school. At least she says so. She's tired of making over old gowns, and dyeing old ribbon, and keeping genteel boarders. I don't envy the principal of the school," Chrissy added, giving old Jenks an admonitory touch with the whip, as he showed an undue inclination to sidle toward the entrance of Bowery Lane. "Kate has got an awful temper. She flew into a passion and boxed by ears just before I started."

"Boxed your ears!" repeated the stranger, repressing a strong inclination to laugh. "Why, how old are you?"

"I'm sixteen an l a half," said Chrissy, almost wishing that she had not told the incident, as the crimson flush rose up to the very roots of her hair. "And she oughtn't to treat me like a child! I wish she would get married and go away. I should be a deal happier without her. Oh, oh! there comes a load of barrels! Old Jenks is awfully afraid of a load of barrels. He always shies when he sees one."

"Let me take the reins," suggested her passenger.

And presently, under his charge, old Jenks, who, to do him justice, had evinced no particular emotion of any sort, was engineered safely past the fearful object.

And then Chrissy pointed out the various localities to him, told him about the ghost that was said to walk in old Squire Hart's deserted house, showed him the place where a fox was shot in the spring, and confided to him where to go if he wanted to find the finest nutting copses of the vicinity.

And while she was enlarging on these subjects, old Jenks stopped sleepily at the front gate of the pretty Blessington cottage.

All the Morefield heads were at the window—Mrs. Morefield, Jeannette Morefield, Susanna Morefield, and the married Miss Morefield, whose present name was Mrs. Josiah Stubbs.

"Bless me!" said Mrs. Stubbs, in a stage whisper, "what a very genteel young man."

"It's the city boarder," explained Mrs. Blessington, between the twinges of her neuralgia. "Doctor Buffer recommended him here for pure country air. He's just up from malarial fever, and needs change, and Doctor Buffer—dear, good man—knew how we were situated, and that we had a nice front room to spare."

"Humph!" commented Mrs. Morefield. "He doesn't look much like a sick man."

While Kate ran out to open the door, all smiles and freshly-tied pink ribbons.

"Is it Mr. Dorrance?" she said. "I am Miss Blessington"—with her most engaging air of welcome. "Please walk in. I hope you haven't been very much tired by the journey?"

"It's Kate," whispered Chrissy, suddenly overcome by pangs of compunction. "Don't let her know I told you about her temper."

"I am afraid there is some mistake," said the gentleman, pausing in the very act of taking his valise out of the wagon. "My name is not Dorrance. And I was going to Mr. Falkner's place, where I have engaged board for the winter. I am John Wilder, the principal of the Graded School."

Chrissy dropped the reins, jumped out of the wagon and ran to hide herself in the hay mows of the barn.

The Morefields stared harder than ever. Kate Blessington looked infinitely puzzled.

"Dear me!" said she; "it's one of Christine's blunders. We were very foolish to have trusted her. Do come in, Mr. Wilder"—with a still more winsome smile—"and rest yourself, and have some tea. We are all anxiety to become acquainted with our new principal. Pete! Pete! don't unharness the horse! Go right back to the depot. Mr. Dorrance must be waiting there yet!"

But Mr. Wilder, with a curious expression of the mouth and eyes, declined Miss Blessington's invitation.

He would go immediately to Mr. Falkner's, he said, if they would be good enough to tell him in what direction it was.

And so he bowed himself away.

An hour or so afterward, the depot wagon from Smileybridge, the next station above, brought Mr. Dorrance, a withered little old man, who wore a wig and walked with a gold-headed cane.

"There wasn't anyone at the lower depot to meet me," said he. "And I was told I could get a hack at Smileybridge, two miles further on; and I'm no walker, so I just stepped back into the train; so here I am! And I'd like my tea at six o'clock, if you please, and rye bread and baked apples with it. For I haven't got back my digestion yet, and the doctor is very particular about my diet."

Chrissy Blessington was very silent and dispirited when she made her appearance in the Graduating Class of the Graded School at the opening of the fall term, and she scarcely ventured to look at Mr. Wilder, as he entered her name at the head of the list.

At recess she lingered a little, as if there was something on her mind.

"Well?" said the principal, kindly.

"I'm so sorry that I said those foolish things!" burst out Chrissy, with tears sparkling in her eyes. "That day, you know, that I took you for the city boarder, and drove you to our house--please, please forget them! Kate and George are always telling me that I shall get into mischief with my tongue—and now I know that they are r-r-right!"

And poor Chrissy broke into a sob, in spite of all her self-control.

"My child, do not fret yourself," said Mr. Wilder. "I will remember nothing that you would have me forget!"

At the end of the year, when the snows lay white on the hilltops, Mr. Dorrance was still boarding at the Blessington cottage, and tormenting everybody on the subject of his "diet."

Georgia was getting ready for her marriage to the army officer, Kate was lamenting her solitary blessedness, and Chrissy---little Chrissy, who was not yet seventeen---was actually engaged to Mr. Wilder, the new principal of the Graded School.

"Though, of course," said Mrs. Blessington, "she can't be married for a year yet. Why, she is nothing but a child!"

"But I don't mind waiting a little while," said Chrissy, to her fiancee. "For the family all treat me with respect now. Kate don't care to box my ears any more."

"I should think not," said Mr. Wilder.---[Saturday Night.

Supreme Court Justices.

Of all the forty-three justices who have so far received supreme-court appointments only four have been under forty years of age. The New York World's Washington correspondent says:

These are Judge Story, at thirty-two; Judge William Johnson of South Carolina, appointed by Jefferson at thirty-three; James Iredell, appointed by Washington at thirty-nine, and George Washington's nephew, Bushrod Washington, who was appointed by John Adams when he was only thirty-six years old. Bushrod Washington remained on the bench thirty-one years, and the case of the supreme bench tends to prolong life. John Catron of Tennessee, appointed in 1837, served twenty-eight years. Judge McLean of Ohio, who was appointed at forty-four, served thirty-two years, and Wayne of Georgia, appointed by Jackson, was thirty-two years on the bench. Judge Nelson of New York, served twenty-seven years, though he was raised to the bench at fifty-three, and Judge Grier of Pennsylvania and Nathan Clifford of Maine, each sat twenty-seven years on the bench, though Grier retired when he reached seventy years of age. David Davis was on the bench fifteen years and resigned to take a place in the United States senate, and Noah H. Swayne of Ohio served twenty years and left the bench at the age of seventy.

Illustrating a Turkish Proverb.

There is a Turkish proverb which says that "the gift of a peasant comes high"—and this is the illustration. A celebrated hodja—a kind of American alderman—secured a present from a peasant of a hare, which was duly served for supper. A week later a man sought the hodja. "Who are you?" was asked. "I am the man who gave you the hare." He was warmly received. A little later a number of men dropped in about lunch time. "Who are you?" was asked. "We are the neighbors of the man who brought you a hare." Still another crowd came, and were asked as to their identity. "We are the neighbors of the neighbors of the man who sent you the hare." The hodja then set before them some clear water, and then they asked, "What is this?" "It is the sauce of the sauce of the cooked hare," replied the hodja.

The Warmest Soles.

I know that it is contrary to preconceived notions, says Joel Swope in the Globe-Democrat, but it is the fact all the same, that the feet can be kept warmer in cold weather by wearing a shoe with a light sole than with a thick one. With the light sole the foot has a chance to work, thereby keeping up a circulation. This applies, of course, only to dry weather. When it is wet and rubbers are necessary, it is best to wear a single-soled shoe inside. In the summer the thick sole should be used, for it keeps the heat of the pavement from striking through.

Curious Experiences of Animals.

From time to time one hears of various mishaps by which cats fall into the path of fly wheels of engines and are carried round and round for hours on the inside rim of the wheel, and generally the information concludes with some observation upon the wondrous muscular power of cats, enabling them to hold their position for such a time.

A dog in the engine room of a public station of the water works, while looking through a slit in the floor provided for the wheel, saw a cat in the basement below. He attempted to spring upon her between the spokes of the wheel, but was caught and carried around on the inside rim for several revolutions. On his release he would not ever enter or approach the building again.

The engine tender of one of the large armories in Connecticut perceived what he supposed to be a piece of newspaper on the inside of the fly wheel of the engine, and was somewhat provoked that anyone should be so disorderly as to throw a paper in that way. But when the mill was stopped at noon a cat jumped out and, instead of being affronted or permanently terrified by the involuntary ride of several hours, did not abandon the engine room.

The engineer in a printing office of one of the newspapers in Montreal, discovered, as he thought, a large piece of paper on the inner rim of the fly wheel, and at the expiration of five hours, when the engine was stopped, a cat jumped out, somewhat demoralized but not permanently injured.

Instead of wondering how a cat could hold on under such circumstances, an examination of the facts will lead one to question why the beast was not squeezed to death by centrifugal force. Applying the formular and assuming what appears to be a proper limit for the radius of gyration of a cat, shows that the centrifugal force in this instance on the inside rim of the fly wheel of the engine, which was ten feet in diameter, revolving fifty times per minute, was 5.76 times gravity; so that the cat was really pushed at all times against the rim with a pressure at least 4 3-4 times its own weight.

The physical result of such an enormous pressure can best be conceived by considering its effect upon a man weighing 175 pounds, where this excess of external pressure would amount to 731 pounds, a weight which few would care to sustain for a short time, and certainly none for hours.—[Electrical Review.

The French President's Perquisites

The president of France is allowed firewood, candle and gaslight, men servants, the wages and board of whom the state pays, as well as the liveries of whom it buys, two carriages, a carriage for his secretaries, two military secretaries, three civil secretaries, house linen and the cost for washing it, vegetables for his table from the ex-royal gardens, flowers for his greenhouse and ballrooms from the city nursery gardens, valuable preserves in the forests of Marly and Rambouillet, which not only supply his table with all the game it can consume, but enables him to put away about $9000 a year. The president has a box at the opera and at the Francais paid for by the state. His sitting-room is fitted up with telephones, which enables him and his family to hear operas without stirring from the chimney corner. This, too, is paid for by the nation.

The Tartars and Their Horses.

The Tartars have a way of living with their animals which is truly astonishing—they talk to them, and when they wish to encourage them, they whistle to them as if they were birds. If they do not travel well, they address to them gentle reproaches; and when special effort is needed on their part, they say "Come, my doves—you know you must go up there; courage, my pets; come, go on!" And when the difficulty is accomplished, they get down from their box and praise and caress them, allowing them to rest and breathe—patting them between their eyes, rubbing their noses, stroking the hair on their foreheads between their ears—indeed caressing them in every way, and treating them like much-loved pets.

A City Beneath the Tide.

A city at the bottom of the sea was seen toward the end of October near Treptow, in Prussia, when a powerful south wind blew the waters of the Baltic away from the shore, uncovering a portion of ground usually hidden from sight by the waves. It was the ruins of the city of Regamuende, once a flourishing commercial station, which was swallowed by the sea some five centuries ago. The unusual spectacle was not enjoyed but for a few hours. When the storm slackened and the waves returned to cover up the place which had once been the residence and field of labor of busy men.—[North German Gazette.

Rat-Catching Ferrets.

Ferrets, the lithe, sharp-toothed little animals which are trained to hunt rats in New York houses, get their first lessons in vermin killing at the age of three months. It is their nature to hunt and kill. Trainers consider a ferret's first encounter with a rat of the utmost importance as touching his future usefulness, so they provide a half-grown rat for the first fight, or pull the teeth of an old rat in order to give the ferret a sure victory. If defeated, the ferret is timid ever afterward.—[New York Tribune.

MAIL ODDITIES.

Queer Things That Are Seen at the New York Postoffice.

A Museum Filled With Articles Confiscated By Uncle Sam.

On the third floor and west side of the postoffice building, overlooking the court, and shut out from the noise of the street, says a writer in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, is a large room, which in character partakes about equally of junk-shop, storehouse and museum. Over the door is a sign bearing in plain black letters, "Inquiry Office." Mr. Perry Jones is the presiding spirit.

On entering the office through a private door one is confronted with the workshop and museum proper. A talk with Mr. Jones brings out some interesting information. It becomes apparent at once that the inquiry office is no place for a person with weak nerves. A package without an address is received. It is opened. A cotton ball is exposed to view, which is folded layer on layer in the most careful way. In the centre, between two layers saturated with alcohol, is found a hideous scorpion from from the West Indies. Live horned toads have been received here, as also have snakes in heavy glass jars, filled with alcohol. Live turtles complete the list of nerve-shattering things which the employes have to dispose of. Dynamite, carefully packed in cotton, powder in flasks, gun implements of all kinds, and fishing outfits are received daily. Peaceful things are, of course, plentiful. Samples of every known fabric to delight the eyes of the professional shopper--cosmetics, bustles, velvets, silks and woolens, worsted flowers, oil paintings, plans of houses, specimens of ore and electric apparatus. Sadly crushed, but pretty for all that, a bit of edelweiss, direct from its native Alp, awaits an owner; crushed, too, but no longer beautiful, a lady's bonnet, for which no doubt the owner fumed and fretted, but it was the bonnet that never came.

After the Oregon's mail was recovered the supply of shamrock and green ribbon in the inquiry office would have supplied every son of Erin in America with emblems of the Emerald Isle. Fruits are often received but thrown away at the slightest appearance of decay. Skins of animals for the taxidermist and bird's wings for the milliners also find their way into the office, together with jewelry, of times of great value, and notes and coin. Shoes, clothing and hardware are not wanting. A specimen card of insects, containing all species native to a certain part of Africa and addressed to a scientist of prominence, has just now been forwarded to the owner. A prize pumpkin and a complete set of dental instruments were reposing side by side among a heap of papers when the reporter called, and on a shelf directly back of the table, alphabetically arranged, were newspapers from all parts of the world.

In the book department, books, principally foreign, in elegant bindings, with dust for company, and manuscripts and even corrected proofs—ready for the printer—form an interesting part of the collection. Novels in paper cover are everywhere.

Mr. Jones says that the system used in disposing of the accumulated matter was copied by every large city in the union and inquiries regarding the work of the department are frequent. Since its establishment, seven years ago, it has grown to be a necessary part of the gigantic postal system in operation in this city. To this office all parcels not addressed, or from which part of the address had been obliterated, are sent. To this office are sent also all improperly packed parcels, and those which the postal officers have reason to believe contain contraband articles. The business of the employes in the office is to put the addresses where they belong, repack the parcels when necessary, confiscate the things which have no place in the mails, and otherwise remedy the mistake caused by the carelessness or ignorance of the senders. When a parcel is improperly packed or something is wrong with the address, if the person for whom it is probably intended can be found, a circular is sent to him with the request for the name and description of the article. If the answer is satisfactory the parcel is forwarded. In some cases the person addressed does not know the contents of the package. In that case the name of the sender is procured from the person addressed, and the parcel reaches its destination. Two men are constantly employed assorting the mutilated addresses and one kept busy recording articles which are awaiting claimants. Besides these there are several clerks who do nothing but fill out the notification blanks and repack articles for shipment.

Articles of an indestructible character are kept three months and are then sent to Washington. Fruits, vegetables or skins are disposed of at short notice.

Mexican Humor.

At a party some people were speaking of a lady who had died at the ripe age of 86 years.

Among the persons present was one whose intellect was rather limited.

"That is nothing," he said, with a self-satisfied air; "if my grandfather had lived, he would now be 118 years old."

An Aged Sea Anemone.

For many years an object of curiosity in the Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh has been the sea anemone, which on account of its age has received the nickname of "Granny." This venerable specimen of the curious class of creatures which belong to the very borderland that separates the animal from the vegetable world has just passed away at the age of about sixty. It was found in 1828 by Sir John Dalzell, the well-known antiquary, among the rocks not very far from the promontory known as St. Abbs Head, upon the coast of Berwick, and was described in one of those two sumptuous quartos devoted by him to "Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland." It was on the death of Sir John in 1854 that this remarkable specimen of the actinozoa passed into the possession of Prof. Flemming, and hence found a permanent home in th beautiful gardens in which it has just ended its honored career. "Granny" can hardly be reproached with gluttony since its food was simply half a mussel dropped regularly once a fortnight into the membraneous oesophageal tube which does duty for a mouth. Whether it possessed anything which could be said to approach to the nature of breathing apparatus is, we believe, a point on which the learned are not quite decided; but it is certain that "Granny" appeared to thrive on her fortnightly half-mussel with its accompanying draught of fresh water. "Granny's" album, in which visitors have long been accustomed to enter their names, is stated to be enriched with more than 1,000 autographs of distinguished travellers and scientific persons. It appeared to be in excellent health up to a few weeks ago, when it was attacked with the parasite disease which finally proved fatal.—[Christian at Work.

An Intelligent Dog.

Old Knight was a fine Newfoundland dog, says Dr. Fitzgerald, owned by a Georgia gentleman. Knight was noted all over the country for his intelligence, and many are the stories told of his sagacity—among them this I heard from his master:

"During the day Knight was at liberty to come into the house and sleep where he chose, or walk from room to room and inspect everything, if it suited him better. In the warm summer time he made no special objection to being put out, but during the winter he found the fire so comfortable that he gave them some trouble. One night in the early winter Knight showed much dislike at having to go, and soon came and scratched until one of the family went to the door. When he opened it he held up a piece of fat pine for him to take, and tried to come in; but when the door was shut went off, but soon returned, this time bringing a small stick of wood, but still he received only thanks, and was not admitted. That day his mistress and the children went to the woods to collect autumn leaves, and Old Knight went along; so he returned a third time, bringing a branch of red leaves. This time he was not refused. His having shown that he knew what was most useful at that season by his first offers was not enough to overcome the family's want of sympathy; but when he showed he had noticed their love for the beauties of nature, all joined in saying he must come in."

On Consumption.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris, in treating before the Academy of Sciences the causes of phthisis, takes many of his examples from England. He shows that wherever population is dense, and sleeping-rooms are ill-aired or over-crowded, consumption prevails. Dr. Bailey reported that in Milbank prison there were out of 100 deaths, 45 from this disease. According to the illustrious doctor, a room in which a consumptive person sleeps is reeking with contagious germs, if the air he exhales is not carried off. But how to get rid of it in ill-built houses or very cold weather, when it is as dangerous to open windows as to keep them shut? To meet this difficulty Dr. Brown-Sequard showed the academy an apparatus of his invention. A reversed funnel, the shape of a lamp shade, is placed at the end of a tube, so arranged in its curves and angles that when it is placed beside a bed the reversed funnel will be above the sleeper, and draw up the air he breathes. The other end runs into the chimney of the room. If there is none, it is taken through a heating apparatus to an air-hole.

Precious Boxes.

Perhaps the chief thing during the Civil war which afforded equal pleasure to the soldier and his friends at home was the sending and the reception of boxes of good things. When these home-boxes arrived at camp, the men receiving them were like schoolboys, elated over their good fortune and ready to share their delicacies with the less favored who had not been remembered.

The author of "Hard Tack and Coffee," in describing the contents of such boxes, gives a list of articles ordered by him at some period in the service:

"Round-headed nails (for boot heels), hatchet, pudding, turkey, pickles, onions, pepper, paper, envelopes, stockings, potatoes, chocolate, condensed milk, sugar, broma, butter sauce, boot preservative."

Of course, this catalogue was supplemented by the loving friends at home, by a dozen necessaries and delicacies.---[Youth's Companion.

The Ministry of Song.

Not the child's song with careless laughter rising
From rosy lips in childhood's sunny days,
Not that sweet strain which youth delights in singing,
Are life's best melody and truest praise.

Gladsome are these, and beautiful; their cadence
Floats down long years; Life's morning song seems best;
Although maturity, with sighs, confesses
Her children's songs bring pity and unrest.

Who soothes the ear of grief with hint of pleasure?
Who comforts age with hope of things to be?
Why have youth's song and life's maturer measures
No common key note in life's harmony?

None knew—and yet, from out our care and clamor
We hear the wondrous music silence holds
In pitsons need, one human lamentation
Most beauteous strain of sympathy enfolds.

Joy's happy lay and grief's heart-broken wailing
No concord know, till some poor, stricken heart,
With faith sublime, turn from its own repining
To comfort with a song some life apart.

As even song of birds seems holier, sweeter
Than any note the noon-day's riot knew;
So that faint voice from desolation rising
May solace and uplift the wide world through.

—[Edith K. Perry.

HUMOROUS.

Centered in self—a perfumery bottle.

Current literature—receipts for puddings.

A boarder romance—Marrying the landlady's daughter.

Many an old book has to be bound over to keep the piece.

The man who marries for beauty takes his wife at her face value.

The further man gets away from a dollar the bigger it looks.

New Haven News: A cork's crew usually means a fishing vessel's outfit.

The gatekeeper at the railway crossing should be a man of signal abilities.

Opportunities are like vacant lots. They must be improved to be profitable.

If it were true that "time tries all things" there would be no use for courts.

It must be a very good brass band that can play all the airs a drum major puts on.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but it knocks out all opposition at the foot of the hill.

A man may be opposed to capital punishment and yet in favor of hanging up his grocer.

Getting up with the sun is a common practice where there is a teething boy baby in the family.

In the Volapuk language the word for dollar is "doab." But it will be just as hard as ever to borrow one.

The man who sets out to study a woman's disposition can generally learn a great deal, but the price of tuition is apt to be high.

After the amateur fisherman has ceased telling his story, one has grave doubts that there are still as good fish in the sea as ever were caught.

The man who has a long ulster never dreads the winter, nay, he rather welcomes it for he is then enabled to conceal the bags in the knees of his trousers.

Women have much more adaptability than men. The girl with the tiniest rosebud mouth can hold from four to six six-inch clothespins between her jaws on washday.

And now electricity is to be added to the defensive features of the barbed wire-fence. Electricity is the only thing possessing the power to make the barbed wire-fence a more shocking affair than it is at present.

The minister was dining with the family, and he said to Bobby, with an amused smile: "I'm afraid, Bobby, that you haven't the patience of Job." "No, sir," responded Bobby, who was hungry, "but Job wasn't always helped last.

A lady, who was a skilled pianist, visited a friend and was asked to test a new piano. The host's little boy was in the parlor and during an intermission in the playing he was seen to be crying bitterly. "Why, Georgie, what's the matter?" inquired the visitor. With voice broken by sobs he replied: "That's our piano, an' your gettin' all the music out of it!"

Her cheeks are as red as the red June rose,
And white as a lily, her neck, the elk;
And I call her the fairest flower that blows,
For she's always blowing about herself.

Why Corn Pops.

The peculiarity of pop-corn is that it contains more oil than other varieties of maize. When gradually exposed to heat over a brisk fire, the oil in the grain becomes converted into gas, which expanding tears open the starch cells of the corn. The heat at the same time cooks the starch and enlarges its particles, so that the popped grain is snow white and many times larger than before it was heated.---[Inter-Ocean.

A Regular Financier.

A.—I am in a tight place.

B.—What is the matter, now?

"I have got to raise $99 by 3 o'clock tomorrow."

"Why do you require precisely $99?"

"I have to pay a hundred-dollar note in bank and I've got the other dollar."
—[Texas Siftings.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

MORTGAGE MISERY.

The honest man who gives a mortgage on his home is never at real ease. Not alone the mortgage, but with it very, *very* often peace, comfort and contentment go with it. Our advice always has been, and still continues to be, "*Don't do it*, if you can avoid it." And here we are "moved by the spirit" to tell a story. The incident made a life-long impression upon us, and we hope it may wisely influence of the readers of the CAROLINIAN.

It occurred some thirty years ago at a village store in the Keystone State. A man who was industrious, had worked hard and had bought and paid for a $2000 farm, had furnished his house, and room, envious of some of his neighbors, wanted to build a $500 barn. To do this he proposed to borrow the money, giving a mortgage on the farm. He asked the storekeeper about negotiating the loan. The question was asked: "Your farm is clear now?" "Yes sir." "You love your wife?" "Yes sir." "Well," said the merchant, "take my advice. Go home and earn the $500 first, and then build your barn. If you borrow now, you will think each night as you lie on your bed that you are in debt. You will fret and worry; your wife will do the same; sickness and accidents may come, or a poor crop be your portion; there will be a $500 skeleton in your house. Don't go into the mortgage business! Live within your income, be industrious, and when you do build your barn and own it, you'll be as proud of it as an Englishman is of his castle."

For a moment the young farmer hesitated. The writer of this was one of the spectators. Gradually the head lowered, and a tear rolled down the cheek. The man took pride in his occupation, and wanted that barn. At last he said: "Thank you sir, To tell the truth, my wife was crying when I left home because I was going to mortgage the place. I'll do as you say and go home as I came, and she'll be glad to see me.' He did, and he made and saved enough in two years to build the barn.

We repeat, the incident so impressed us that we never gave a mortgage, and never intend to. We have seen a great deal of misery on account of the mortgage business, and as stated in the beginning, our advice has always been to discourage rather than encourage it.

ITS TWO-FOLD PURPOSE.

The Protective system that levies duties on foreign imports are designed for two purposes; one to provide a revenue for the support of the government, and thus protect the lives and the property of the people, and save them from being taxed; the other to foster and build up manufacturing industries; protecting our laborers and manufacturers from the competition of the foreign, so as to make the people independent of foreign nations in the production of both the necessaries and luxuries of life. No nation can be prosperous without the capability to produce what the people need for their prosperity and happiness,

DON'T AGREE.

James H. Merrimon, one of the Superior Court Judges, and A. S. Merrimon, one of the Supreme Court Judges, are brothers. But they do not agree in their law and decisions. A case was tried by the former while holding Court in Wake county in which he held that wine and malt liquors were not "spirutous." The latter delivered a decision from the Supreme Court reversing this decision. This so riled brother James as to induce him to publish his decision. The two Judges don't agree at all.

Men have discussed high tariff and low tariff, and valorem duties and specific duties, but never has the proposition been made to the American people to decrease import duties and take upon themselves the burden of internal taxes under circumstances similar to those that now exist until the late message of President Cleveland.

The Democratic Commissioners of Swain county had to oust the Democratic sherift and appoint the most active Republican in the county to straighten up the business. The Democratic magistrates of Madison county had also to oust the Democratic board of commissioners, and elect all Republican commissioners to save the good name of the county

No supporter of the President's plan of revenue reduction has yet advanced an argument to show that it. effect will not be to cut down wages, not only of workmen employed in protected industries, but all along the line—including every man who works for salary or wages, whatever this occupation might be,

There are 222 Masonic Lodges in the State.

THE CONTEST OF 1888.

Considered politically, 1887 was an "off year," and yet the results clearly indicate that the battle of 1888 will be between the Democratic and Republican parties, the other parties not showing the strength nor exerting the influence expected. It is true that in several States the Prohibitory vote was somewhat increased; yet it cannot be said that the movement made any real progress. Most of the Massachusetts cities have returned to the license system. So has Atlanta, after a hard fight, Texas after a very warm campaign, defeated prohibition by nearly 100,000 votes; Michigan and Tennessee defeated a prohibitory amendment, and Rhode Island, after a year's trial of prohibition, finding rum free in all its cities and larger towns, is anxious to go back to the system. The Labor party has had the excitement of the George McGlynn fiasco, and is virtually out of politics as a factor in 1888 So the fight will be between the two old parties.

TRYING TO "SAVE THE PARTY."

Well, the Democratic "bosses," representing different sections of the State, have made a pilgrimage to Washington and informed the party leaders what *must be done* to "save the party in North Carolina." The interview was secret, but what took place is known, the substance of which is given in another column. It will be seen that they really do not want the entire Revenue machinery wiped out, as that would retire so many of their active party workers—the Revenue officers. The pilgrims likewise called on the President, but it is said that unlike the wily "Premier," he was *mum!*

"It is to be born in mind that your Uncle Daniel Voorhees was a rank protectionist in Atlanta seven years ago.—Atlanta Constitution.

"'Uncle Daniel's' freetrade speech a few days ago simply demonstrates that the individual possesses the elasticity of conscience and diversified and variegated assortment of convictions essential in a true Democrat.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Can anybody specify anything Senator Voorhees said this time that he did not say the other time—except a variation in the coloring matter? The fact seems to us that he meant business neither then nor now.

It was the principles of the Fathers of the Government that the Federal Administration ought to be supported by tariff duties, while all direct taxation should be left to the individual States. Only when the exigencies of war compelled it was a resort to direct taxation by the Government advised. So, we say, repeal the Government tax on tobacco and whisky; let the latter be taxed by the States.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued its third report on the adulteration of food, drinks and drugs This report treats of adulterations of fermented alcoholic beverages, malt liquors and wines. The chemist and analyst by whom the report is made concludes that beer is generally adulterated with acid poisonous and injurious to health.

When the first Tariff Act was passed Madison said, "Upon this question, we are all Federalists, we are all Republicans." So, now, all patriotic citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, ought to unite in sustaining a policy that will protect this country from the insiduous assaults of foreign ideas.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas brewery cases has just been published by the National Temperance Society in neat pamphlet form. It is one of the most important Temperance documents ever issued.

According to the Governor of Minnesota the High License law in that State has reduced the Saloons by over 1,600.

Senator Vance on the Internal Revenue.

Webster's Weekly

"The good people whom I represent care little or nothing for the tax on spirits and tobacco; they would cheerfully pay it and more, if they could be spared the oppressive and vexatious method and machinery of its collections."

We clip the above from the Congressional Record of the 14th inst. It is a part of Senator Vance's speech on the Iniernal Revenue Tariff Question. As we see it, it would have been much better had speech never have been delivered; for the statement that "the good people whom I represent care little or nothing for the tax on spirits and tobacco," is not only not true, but stamps the whole argument with a spirit of insincerity and double dealing.

Brace Up

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up, Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey; and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

The *News & Observer* names 38 Democrats who would like to be nominated for Governor.

North Carolina Politicians to the Fore—Agreements Which Must be Broken.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Opinions differ as to whether the subject of revenue legislation will be broached. The belief that it may be is held by some of the Southern men who regard the approval of the proposed measure by the Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina as all sufficient. The approval was given in a secret conference late last night. There were present at the conference the Democratic members of Ways and Means, the Senators and Democratic Representatives from North Carolina and the chairman and member of the Democratic State Executive Committee of that State who have come all the way to Washington to assist Congress and instruct the Ways and Means Committee. Senators Vance and Ransom and the chairman of the State Committee delivered speeches, and dwelt upon the necessity of doing something "to save the State for Cleveland." "Premier" Mills seems to have been willing to meet them more than half way if necessary.

"The tax on leaf tobacco must be repealed," said the North Carolinians. "It shall be repealed," replied the Premier and his coadjutors.

"All tobacco taxes, except on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, must be abolished," continued the Tarheel representatives. "Done" cried the "Sage of Corsicana" with enthusiasm.

"The tax on fruit brandy must be reduced to ten cents per gallon," was the next North Carolina demand. "We'll not only do that but we'll wipe out the tax altogether if you think it necessary," replied the chairman of Ways and Means, and his brethren cried "amen."

"No; leave it at ten cents, and then we can keep as many or more of our friends than we now have in office as storekeepers, gaugers, etc," was the erjoinder of North Carolina's spokesman

PROTECTION FOR MOONSHINERS DEMANDED

"Now, there is another matter to be considered," continued the spokesman. 'Our people do not object so much to the Internal Revenue tax as they do to its enforcement. Many of them have been arrested, tried and convicted. At times the moonshine industry has been threatened with destruction, and even now, in this era of reform, it is in a languishing condition in some parts of our proud old Commonwealth. Of course a reduction of the tax on fruit brandy from ninety cents to forty cents per gallon will do much to stimulate the production of moonshine whiskey. Many of the honest and industrious citizens engaged in this industry will inevitably fall into the clutches of the law unless something is done We propose two remedies. The first is to provide that United States marshals and their deputies, U. S District Attorneys and U. S. Commissioners shall be paid fixed salaries and allowed no fees. This will remove from the temptation to pursue and prosecute our people who are engaged in the peculiar and profitable industry before mentioned. The second remedy is to give the court discretion to minimize the minimum punishment for offences against this law. Make the minimum punishment very light indeed, and then such of our people as are so unfortunate as to be caught can get off without great loss of time or money."

"I give you my word—that is, as far as I can give it, that is shall be done," replied the chairman, who added: "Of course the Judiciary Committee has jurisdiction of the matters you mention, but I am sure that my colleagues will join me in efforts to insure speedy and favorable action by that committte and by the House."

The North Carolina plenipotentiaries then retired, well satisfied with the result.

North Carolina Snubbed.

Washington Correspondent,

"There are thirty-eight States and fifty-four standing committees. Of the thirty-eight States, Kansas, Maine, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont—seven States—have no Democratic Representative. While New Hampshire and Nebraska have each only one Democratic Representative; leaving but twenty nine States that could fairly claim a Chairmanship from a Democratic Speaker.

Now, in view of the fact, that North Carolina is one of the original Thirteen States which participated in the Revolution, and in the formation of the Constitution; and of the further fact, that she has nine Representatives; seven of whom are Democrats, it does seem that she would be entitled to something better than one fourth rate Chairmanship, and to stand No. 7 on the first committees. Yet such is the position assigned her.

Mr. Cowles is made chairman of the "Committee on Expenditure in the Department of Justice," and No. 3 on the Committee on Patents.

Mr Johnston stands No. 7 on the Committee of Elections, and No. 2 on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Henderson stands No. 7 on committee on the Judiciary, and No. 4 on the committee on Pensions.

Mr. Latham stands No. 8 on the committee on Private Land Claims, and No. 6 on the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Simmons stands No. 3 on the committe on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Rowland stands No. 8 on the committee on the Election of President, Nice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

And Mr. McClammy stands No 7 on the committee on Alcoholic Liquor, Tariffs,

"If a woman will, she will." If she *will* take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold she *will* be cured.

Take good advice—I have suffered with bad headaches for years, and have tried many remedies without obtaining relief. I was advised to give Salvation Oil a trial, and it has entirely cured me.

ED. BALTZ, (Butcher.)
La Fayette Market, Bal't Md

The Farmers' Association, which recently met in Greensboro, decided to form no new political party, but to look to those now in existence.

Farmers and the Tariff

An address delivered before the Farmers' National Congress, Chicago, November 11, 1887, *by Hon Thos. H. Dudley, of New Jersey.*

Continued from last week.

But there are those who will say that protection increases the prices of protected goods, and that the people have to pay the difference between the low price the goods would be purchased for, if not protected, and the high price they have to pay when protected, and that the farmer and everybody else suffer to this extent; and they argue that to the extent of the protection you place upon a commodity, to that extent is the price increased, This is not true. The history of protection in our country shows right the reverse to be true. It is this, with all commodities such as tea, coffee and spices which we do not grow or produce in the country, the duty increases the price; but upon all commodities which we manufacture or produce in the country experience has shown that in no case has it permanently increased the price. The skill of our workmen, the machinery we use, and domestic competion come in, and in every instance as soon as the industry has been established, the price has been reduced rather than increased.

Let us see how it is. An examination will show that there is not a single manufactured commodity but what is cheaper to-day in the United States, under our protective system, than it was in 1860, when we did not have protection, but the English system, a tariff for revenue only. Crockery-ware is 37 per cent cheaper than it was in 1860; cotten goods are at least 25 per cent. less, and woolen goods, including dress goods and carpets, from 20 to 25 per cent. less. Silk goods, taking them on an average, are from 35 to 40 per cent cheaper in price than they were in 1860, and so with all other kinds of textile goods, iron and steel commodities, including machinery, edge tools, irenware, farming implements, tools, household goods, furniture, etc.

Our present protective system commenced in 1861. The manufacturing of steel rails in this country commenced in 1867. England was charging us for steel rails over $150 per ton. In 1872 they were selling for $112 per ton. About this time there was imposed an additional duty on steel rails, which made them $28 per ton. In 1874, two years after this, they were selling for $94. 25 per ton. In 1876, two years later, they were selling for $59 25, and in 1885 thoy sold down as low as $27 per ton.

By our present protective tariff on the lowest grade of unbleached cotton cloths, there is a duty of two and a half cents per square yard on bleached, three and a half cents, and on colored prints, four and a half cents, with corresponing higher rates on the higher grades of cotton goods. Will any one pretend that these duties have increased the price, or in any way added one cent to the cost of cotton good in the United States?

The manufacturers in this country are now selling some of these description of goods made here at a price as low as the duty which is imposed by the law upon them; and, as we shall hereafter see, we are exporting our cotton goods to England, and selling them in the markets there in open competition with the English manufacturers. In none of these instances has the duty increased the price; so far from this it has put the price down, and in many cases has forced the English manufacturer to reduce his price, which which he never would have done so long as he had the monopoly of our market and could fix his own price. It was not until our home competition came in and forced him, that he put down his prices.

But with all these deductions in the price of manufactured commodities since the inauguration of the protective system, there are some persons who contend that, notwithstanding, they are still cheaper in England than they are here, and they go on to say but for the protective tariff our farmers could buy them cheaper there; and they demand the repeal of the protective system and the substsitution of the English system, a tariff for revenue only in its place, to enable the English manufacturer to bring his commodities here free of duty and sell to our farmers, as they allege, at a cheaper rate than they are now paying. This, it is claimed, would be a greater benefit to the farmer. Let us examine the question and see whether it is true. Whether the farmer can buy in England cheaper than he can here; and if he can, what the effects of his buying there would be upon our people and our country, including the farmer and the persons engaged in other industries.

The first difficulty that meets us is this: The transfer of the manufacturing of these commodities from this country to England, and throwing our people out of work to this extent, and the consequent injury to the home market which the farmer now has. We have seen that we now manufacture about seven thousand million of dollars' worth of commodities, for which we pay to labor not lest than one thousand five hundred million of dollars in wages. It is the profit on these commodities and the wages we pay to labor that makes business, stimulates trade, enriches our people and enables our workpeople to live as they do, better than the laboring people anywhere else in the world.

Take away this work from our people and give it to the people of England, and what is the consequence? The profits which our manufacturers now earn would be earned there, and wages that our people now receive would be earned by working people there. These profits and these wages would then go to the people of England instead of our own people. They would be heaped up shere and enrich that country instead of ours. You enrich them and impoverish us. If you do not pay the wages to our people, how can they buy of the farmer? The extent of the wages you take from our people and pay to England, to this extent, as we have seen, do you injure and destroy the farmer's home market. He will have just as much surplus product then as now—indeed, there will more, for thousands will are now engaged in the mills and workshops will be turned out, and will then resort to agriculture to earn bread to keep themselves from starving. This will increase the surplus, render it more instead of less. What is the farmer to do with it? If there is no money to buy it, he must let it rot or give it away. One thing would be certain, prices would go down and he would be compelled to sell at the reduced prices, at less than he is now receiving, and he would find himself with less money to purchase cheap commodities from England (even if they should be cheaper), than those he is now buying. The question then will be, as it now is, how much will a bushel of corn or potatoes buy. A thing at half-price is dear if you have no money to pay for it.

(To be continued.)

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator. the favorite home remedy, is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering; no injury from exposure after taking; no loss of time, It is the best preventive medicine and safe to take no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and, in any ordinary disease, will effect a speedy cure Demand the Genuine, having the Z stamp on Wrapper.

Republican State Convention

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of North Carolina held at Raleigh on the 23d of May 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago Juue 19th, 1888, and also to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices and three Supreme Court Judges, and general routine business. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly, A general invitation is extended to all persons opposed to the Democratic party to join the Republicans in this Convention.

J. C. L. Harris, V. S. Lusk, J. H. Williamson; Geo. C. Scurlock, R. E. Young, H. E. Davis, J. H. Harris, A. V. Dockery, W. C. Coleman, J. J. Mott, J. R Smith, G. W. Cannon, J. H. Montgomery, E. A. White, T. M. Argo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. T. SKIDMORE,
Wholesale Commission Dealer
— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK.

For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, BULBS or PLANTS. It contains 8 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, Including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,
Rochester N. Y.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Ellen Commander *vs* Henry Commander.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and the said defendant is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, to be holden on the third Monday in March 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now filed in this cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 10th day of January, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Clerk S. C.
Attorneys. 31 37.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

DUTCH NETS.

Dutch Nets manufactured from our Shepard Gold Medal Twines and supplied at short notice by the

American Net & Twine Co,
Home Office, 43 Commercial Street, Boston: New York Office, 172 Fulton St.
28-36

ADMINISTTATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Joseph Eves, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same at present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 21st of December, 1887.

JOS. P. EVES, Adm'r.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand Outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Secures 12 Complete NEW NOVELS, besides Essays, Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, etc. Each number is complete, and a volume in itself. One year's subscription makes a book of
NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES
Of the choicest works of the best American authors. Among the Complete Novels which have already appeared are: "Brunton's Bayou," "Miss Defarge," "Sinfire," "A Self-Made Man," "Kenyon's Wife," "Douglas Duane," "The Deserter," "The Whistling Buoy," "At Anchor," "A Land of Love," "The Red Mountain Mines," "Apple Seed and Brier Thorn," "The Terra-Cotta Bust," "From the Ranks," "Check and Counter-Check," etc., etc. The subscription price of this "King of the Monthlies" is but $3.00 a year. Sample copy sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address
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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try **Simmons Liver Regulator.** I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.
A. H. SHIRLEY,
Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that
SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES
Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

PRIVATE ACADEMY.

On and after Jan', 9th Mrs. H. Murphy will receive a limited number of pupils in the higher English Branches, French and Drawing.

Terms cash $2.00 per month strictly in advance. No extras. Popular Course of *three* months.

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Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc,, by
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FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.
McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIORE.
18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each department.
24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER 6, 1886
For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

FISH GILL NETS.

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

None are genuine without our name on each package. We guarantee its quality.

We would refer lo our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation. Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
Home Office, 43 Commercial St., Boston; Branch Office 172 Fulton St., New York.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue
28-2m

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of authority conferred upon me as Commissioner by an order of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, rendered December 15 1887, in the case entitled W. J. Griffin Admin'r, against Mills Howell and others, heirs at law of Geo. W. Edney dec'd, directing a sale of the lands hereinafter described to make assets in the hands of said Administrator, for the payment of debts, and appointing myself Commissioner to make said sale. I shall sell on Monday, the 6th day of February 1888, at 12 o'clock M., that certain tract of land situated in Newland township, Pasquotank county, State of North Carolina, and bounded by the main road, the lands of James N. Brothers, Pasquotank river, the lands of W. K. Etheridge and the lands of the heirs of Samuel Brothers dec'd, containing sixty (60) acres more or less- being known as the "Geo. W. Edney tract."

The sale will be at public auction, for cash, before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C.

W. J. GRIFFIN,
January 4th, 1888. Commissioner.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surely passed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send address to Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed

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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

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Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

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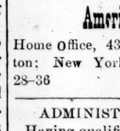
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
300 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS.
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
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This well-established HOTEL will offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transient Steamers
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROGERSON, Prop'r

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
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MONUMENTS, ETC.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Writing Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
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L. F. ZIEGLER Agt, Edenton, N. C.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY and those who read this and then act: they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine,

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COOK STOVES
ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS
ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED
MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK
makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. Private hacks for passengers not baggage will be [illegible]

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FURNRITUE and CARPET
HOUSE,
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New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES
Hand Shades, 2 yards long with spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.
A FULL LINE OF
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS
ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL
Large Assortment of every Article in the
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HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.
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Give Us a Trial.
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9. Manager

FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	'Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Cannier needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. It is immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.
THOUSANDS OF THE BEST
$38 GOLD WATCH
EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR
CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.
THIS IS THE BEST,
CHEAPEST,
MOST CONVENIENT
And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.
Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.
We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN.
Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment.
Write for full particulars.
THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.
P. O. Box 928, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
REFERENCES:
Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.
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New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.
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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to stunt or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

THIS PAPER may be found at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. J. W. AYER & SON, our authorized Agents.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. J. W. AYER & SON, our authorized Agents.

BOOKS, THREE CENTS EACH!

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, printed from good readable type on good paper, and many of them handsomely illustrated. They are without exception the cheapest books ever published in any land or language, and furnish to the masses of the people an opportunity to secure the best literature of the day at the most trifling expense. In any other series these great works would cost many times the price at which they are here offered. Each one is complete in itself:

Wonders of the World, Natural and Other. Contains descriptions and illustrations of the most wonderful works of nature and of man. Very interesting and instructive

KEEP

Your Boys

✻ WARM ✻

—0—

We never imitate, but originate Our prices are *hard to beat*, as we al ways *believe in low prices* on all goods and now that the Holidays are over, we feel all right, for we enjoyed them and must come right down to PLAIN FACTS.

Our stock is still the largest in the City. It must be disposed of before it is too late, and for the next THIR TY DAYS we will offer extraordinary bargains on all goods in our line by just putting the prices lower than ever before.

We still have a good many Winter Clothes left and will sell them now regardless of profit for they must be disposed of to make room for Spring Goods soon to come in, We are now offering nice Suits at very low figures just to clear our store of many odds and ends that were left over from our immense stock before Christmas.

We are now selling right down on Boys and Men's Suits, and to convince you, all you will have to do is to call and give our stock a careful look over. Our Overcoats have been going off very fast, but we have still a few more left which must be disposed of at some price; so I will now offer

Overcoats that were $5.00 for $3.50
Overcoats that were 8.00 for 5.00
Overcoats that were 10.00 for 7.00
Overcoats that were 12.50 for 9.00
Overcoats that were 15.00 for 12.00
Overcoats that were 18.00 for 15.00

And so on through our immense stock, just to clear our stock of winter goods to be ready for Spring Goods soon to arrive.

We are still agent for Reed's fine Ladies' Shoes, which we will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction to all who buy them. Each pair has the name of E. P. REED stamped on the bottom, and there is no other agent in Elizabeth City but **H. Weisel** for Reed's Shoes, and whoever sells you any other shoe and says they are as good only means to deceive you, as Reed's Ladies' Shoes are the best in the market. We have them in all sizes, widths and styles.

We also keep many other kinds o Shoes for Ladies, Men and Children, and can supply the public as cheap or cheaper than any one else in the City. We are now making closing sales on Men's heavy kip and cow hide Boots and will sell them now at very small profits to keep from carrying them over for another season, and to all in need, be sure and give our large stock of Boots and Shoes a good look over before buying By so doing you will secure a good bargain.

We have just marked our Ladies Dress Goods down and reduced our former prices, so now is the time to get a good Flannel or Trecot Dress very cheap, as we are determined to sell our goods, cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. We have also a great many Cashmeres that we are anxious to dispose of very CHEAP rather than carry them over for another season, down the prices must go to close them out.

We have also put the knife into our Velvets, especially striped Velvets, that we are now selling regardless of profit. They must be sold, and to those who call early there is a good bargain waiting, for these goods that were formerly selling at $1.00 and $1.25 must now go for 80c and 90c, and so on through our full line of Dress Trimmings we will now offer some extraordinary bargains on.

We have just received from a Bankrupt sale in New York another line of New Market Cloaks, and they are very cheap at the prices we are offering them. These goods are well worth $8.00 and $10.00, but I bought them very low, and I can sell them from $5.00 to $7.00, and whoever secures one of these Cloaks will get a genuine good bargain. I alway believe in trying to make the "quick sixpence," and besides give all my friends a good chance to secure as many goods as possible for little money.

We have just received a line of Men's Tip Top White Unlaunderied Shirts, full reinforced bosom, which we are selling for the very small sum of 50c. They are good goods and cheap at 65c, but we bought them cheap and just put them down to 50c Call in and give them a look at.

H. WEISEL.

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. T. Skidmore, Fish Dealer.
James Vick Flowers and Seeds.
The W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe,

☞Get posted.

☞Keep abreast with the times.

☞The man who "knows it all" will in time take a back seat.

☞The road question should be discussed at every Farmer's Club.

☞We have four Lumber Mill's at Elizabeth City. They are all kept busy.

☞Our Fishermen are making larger preparations than usual for the Spring catches. This is, really, the most important industry of this section.

☞We call the attention of our Fishermen to the advertisemnt of S. T. Skidmore, Wholesale Fish Dealer, 142 & 144 Beekman street. New York.

☞The ambition of every farmer hould be, not to be able to boast of the number of *acres* he has cultivated, but the number of *pounds* and *bushels* he has raised per acre.

☞The announcement is made in yesterday's *News* that Mr. L. E. Chapman is editor. "Len" has had experience both as news-gatherer and as writer. The CAROLINIAN extends a fraternal greeting.

☞There will be another Masked Ball, under the auspices of the Roanoke Club, at the Albemarle House on Monday night, January 30th. Tickets to the B ll, for gentleman and lady, $1; for spectators, 25 cents.

☞Now that the public schools are in session, parents and all interested in the cause of education should pay sufficient attention to them to see that they are well conducted. This matter is quite too important to be neglected.

☞It is said that the oldest man in this section is the venerable Andrew Flora, of Currituck county, who is in his ninety sixth year of age. He resides with his son Mr. Richard B. Flora, near Comjock, who, by the way, is one of the best and most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the district.

☞We have reports of several deaths from neighboring counties, among them Mrs. John S. Wood of Perquimans, in her 75th year of age; Mrs. Mary Trotman and Mr. Nathan Sawyer of Camden, and Mrs. Mary F. Walker and Mrs. Haygood Doxey of Currituck. The grim Reaper keeps busy with his sickle.

☞Citizens of Elizabeth City, a word with you! Have any number of you ever considered or even thought of it, that each one of you, whether you have property, or goods, or labor, or service of any kind to sell, is a stockholder in our town's welfare? If it is generally prosperous, you all receive a dividend of its prosperity; if it is the reverse, you cannot escape the payment of an assessment. If houses are rented, if stock or goods sell well, if the mills and factories are kept busy and labor is generally employed, all will derive advantage from it. And vice versa. This being so, what is every citizen's duty? Manifestly, to do what each one can, by voice, influence, and every reasonable effort to promote the one condition and avert the other. And the CAROLINIAN, for the common good, would urge one and all to think and ACT!

☞Do our young farmer boys, as a rule, make the winter evenings as pleasant, enjoyable and profitable as they can be made? Remembering our own boyhood days on the farm, the long winter evenings were always hailed with delight when, after the stock was fed, wood carried in for the night, and supper over, the family gathered about the ingle-side, and while deft and fair fingers busied themselves with knitting or sewing, the newspapers and books were opened, and all, as soon as "the lessons were learned," were amused or instructed from their literary contents. And we often think of it, the country boy, while he may not enjoy some of the "privileges" of his brother in the town, is out of reach of the temptations so continually inviting the latter astray; and as he thus utilizes his winter evenings he is laying a solid foundation on which he can safely build when he begins his battle for bread and position. It is from these came the majority of the eminent men of our past and present, and among the country boys now improving their winter evenings are the coming great men of our future. Let every country boy be encouraged to persevere.

☞Just think of it! The CAROLINIAN, taken by the year, only cost 3 cents a week!

☞We give this week another instalment of Farmer Dudley's able address on the Tariff.

☞The days are gradually lengthening. To-day will be 10 hours and 15 minutes between the rising and he setting of the sun.

☞Keep adding to the compost heap and increasing the manure pile in order to have full supply of good fertilizers for your spring and summer crops.

☞J. N. Jones esq., Commissioner of Labor Statistics for North Carolina, has sent us a copy of his first annual report. It is an interesting and valuable document. We shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter.

☞For a sample of pure humor, listen to the gentle landlady as she takes up the pitcher of skimmed milk and asks the new boarder if he will have cream in his coffee!

☞A Northern editor makes this stirring appeal to the unmarried fair sex to take advantage of Leap year:

Leap till the last armed male expires,
Leap for your husbands and for sires;
Leap for a chance to build the fires,
Par'nes throughout the land!

☞There are still a few delinquents on the CAROLINIAN mail list. We hope that before they regularly "settle down" for the year they will all "settle up" with us. Now is the acceptable time. We have done our duty, now do yours, gentlemen!

☞It was at one of the stores. A fair bill had been purchased and the cash paid down. Then added the polite clerk, "Much obliged for your trade. Now don't you want a nice Jersey for your daughter?" "No, I reckon not," replied the customer. "Hanner won't need a cow till she marries. Then I 'lows ter give her the spotted heifer."

☞We agree with a correspondent that President Cleveland has set all the people to thinking on the Tariff, and we thank him for it. The time is ripe for its discussion. The Democrats have played a double game on this question ever since 1844, but they have got to face it squarely now They can't dodge it any longer Their President has made it impossible.

☞To 'Country Boy" we answer that the Poet Laureate is an officer of the household of Great Britian. The appellation seems to have originated in a custom of the English Universities of presenting a laurel wreath to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the new graduate being styled *poeta laureatus*. The King's laureate was then simply a graduated rhetorician in the service of the King. The first mention of a poet laureate occurs in the reign of Edward IV., when John Key received the appointment. It used to be the duty of the laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the sovereign, and sometimes on the occasion of a national victory; but this custom was abolished toward the close of the reign of George the III.

☞In reply to a special inquiry, we say: We favor the total abolition of the Internal Revenue system. It was a war measure. It stood behind the Treasury as the volunteer soldier stood behind the Regular Army in time of need. It proved a tower of strength during the life struggle of the Government, enabling it to provide for the payment of the National debt and establish the financial credit of the country on as high a plane as that of any nation of the earth. It has accomplished its mission; there is no longer need of its continuance; let its army of 4,000 officers who are vexatious spies upon the business of the people at annual cost of four and a half million dollars, be at once relieved; in short, WIPE THE WHOLE THING OUT!

☞We quote the following, from letters received, as samples of the appreciation of the CAROLINIAN:

I like a paper that has opinions, and discusses the current issues of the day. For these reasons I admire the CAROLINIAN. Though not fully endorsing all it says, I consider it the best paper in the District.

From another:

For a number of years I have n't took any active part in politics, really feeling little interest; but the issues now before us are such, so ably presented by the CAROLINIAN, that I feel very different. I am an old Whig, and as I read the CAROLINIAN I am reminded of the discussions we had in the days of Henry Clay. I endorse, Mr. Editor, every word you say.

From a third we quote:

Enclosed find $4.50, for my subscription, and for copies to ——— and ———. I have been showing them recent numbers of the CAROLINIAN, and they have ordered it. I think it ought to be read by all our people.

And others in similar tone. We confess to enough human nature in our composition to feel sensible of appreciation. By the way, if those of our friends who endorse our position on the great issues now before the people of the State and Nation would take the trouble to show the CAROLINIAN to such of their friends and neighbors as they think ought to take it, and ask them to do so, it would do us, them and the cause good. Friends, will you do it?

☞Corn 50 cents; rice $1.00; oats 32 cents, black eye peas 80 cents; sweet potatoes 40 cents.

☞Mr. Wm. N. Butt and Miss Lillian M. East, two young people from Norfolk, on "marriage bent," arrived here on the Saturday night's train; it happening to be late, they waited till Sunday when, at the Albemarle House, Rev. G. Baker was called in and made them man and wife. They returned on Monday morning.

☞Henceforth the mail matter from New York to all this section of our State will reach us much earlier. Heretofore, mail posted in that city in the afternoon for our Albemarle section was sent to Washington, D. C., and reached Norfolk the following day, via Lynchburg and Petersburg, arriving at addressed Post Offices the day after by the N. S. Railroad mail train, being the second day from New York. Now, letters mailed between the hours of 3:30 and 6 p. m., will reach Northeastern North Carolina the next day by the N. S. R. R. Mail train, being a saving of twenty-four hours.

LOCAL MENTION.

The CAROLINIAN favors local improvements.—Our friend and townman B. C. Brothers has decided to remove to High Point, this State, in a few weeks, to embark in the Hardware trade. We'll be sorry to part with him and family.—Col. Davis's new steam Fish boat, the "Croatan," will be ready for her "trial trip" in a few days.—On the 18th inst, Mr. W. B. Halstead was married to Miss Pauline Garrett. Rev. J. T. Whitley officiated.—Oh City Fathers, the streets, the streets!—W. O. Temple esq., has latterly been spending part of his time in Washington county looking after and attending to a large and valuable lumber enterprise in which he is interested. It is said "there's millions (of feet) in it."—Mr. Henry Raper has moved from the country to town, occupying the Dr. Speed residence on Road street, which he recently purchased.—Are some of the local enterprises so much talked about going to *end* in talk?—On last Wednesday night Joe Whitehurst was married to Lizzie Zachery. Rev. S. F. Dickson, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, performed the ceremony.—The pulpit of the Methodist Church was occupied on last Sabbath morning and evening by Rev. Samuel Smith, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington.—Mrs. Matt H. White, of Hertford, is visiting friends here.—The movement to devise "ways and means" to build a new Baptist Church here is assuming a practical form.—Miss Sue Grandy has left on a visit to her sister at Washington City.—At the meeting of the Temperance Reform Club on Sunday afternoon an able address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Smith. Several signed the pledge.—Emerson ("Yank") Fearing, a well known colored man of this place, died on Monday evening.—Sunday was the coldest of the season; boys skating on the creeks on Monday, and coal $7 per ton.—Mr. John Camden, of Bangor, Pa., is visiting his sister Mrs. P. W. Melick.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent Elizabeth City.

— P. W. Melick returns many thanks for the liberal patronage and kindness of his many and esteemed customers, and he solicits a continuance of their favors.

—Bill heads, Letter heads, Cards, Posters, etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the CAROLINIAN Office. Call and see.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE COSMOPOLITAN for 1888 promises to be better still than ever. The January number is laden with a fine variety of matter, entertaining, instructive and valuable, some of the articles being handsomely illustrated. It is the cheapest $2.00 Magazine we know of. Published by Schlicht & Field Co., 29 Park Row, New York.

John B. Alden, of New York, has begun the publication of a Cyclopedia of American Cotemporary Biography, which promises to be a valuable book of reference. It is restricted to the living, while many now published are generally devoted to dead men. The volumes will cont in about 500 pages each, and will be furnished in cloth a. $1.00.

P. T. BARNUM'S OWN GIFT.—Mr. P. T. Barnum, the famous Showman, from the fact that his great story "My Plucky Boy Tom" has proved such an immense success in *The New York Family Story Paper*, has determined to present to all subscribers to that paper, while his story lasts, a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a Portfolio. This Portfolio contains illustrations of all the wild animals that will appear in his show the coming year. The New York Family Story Paper for four months and "Barnum's Portfolio," as this beautiful souvenir is called, will be sent to any address for the small sum of $1.00, the regular price of the paper. This is certainly an opportunity which our readers should take advantage of. Address, Munro's Publishing House, 24 & 26 Vandewater St., New York.

The death of Sallie Campbell, colored, of Iredell county, at the certified age of 116 years is reported.

Sympathy is best shown when practical in its application. Therefore when you sympathize with your suffering baby, show it practically by using Dr. Bulls Baby Syrup and thus cure your child. Price 25c a bottle. Sold everywhere.

The safest, surest and cheapest remedy yet discovered for that disordered condition of the liver, known as biliousness is Laxador. Price 25c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Our Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary H. Hunt is very busy at present endeavoring to renew the petition of the Nashville W. C. T. U., passed in' 1887, for the passage of the Blair Bill. A leading member of the Senate has assured her that last year's petitions must be supplemented by new ones "to show that the people have not changed their minds."

Of course nobody has changed their minds on the subject of National help for Education! It is far too necessary for that to happen. While schools are able to be open during only a part of the year because of absence of funds a necessity for assistance exists, as appalling as the need of food during a famine.

Mrs. Hunt has sent a very interesting letter, with the petition which will be circulated this week, and a lurid well written article on the Surplus in the Treasury, which we would present entire to our readers; as this is not possible we will give a few extracts.

Of the 10,000,000 voters in the U. S. one-fifth of the whole can not read or write the ballots they deposit. There are 18,000,000 children and youths of school age in the country—five-twelths of this number are growing up in absolute ignorance of the alphabet. The surplus in our National Treasury amounts to not far from $100,000,000 every year.

Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. in thirty-three States and Territories compulsory temperance education laws are now in force.

In many portions of the remaining States the school itself must be started before temperance or anything else can there be taught. Therefore these Christian women gathered up, and poured into the late Congress the petition for the Blair Bill.

The bill passed the Senate, and in response to this home pressure the critical attitude of the House changed to one of active interest. Why then did it not pass? * * It is only biding its time.

One of its worst enemies in the House said, "The tide has risen so high for it here that if the session had been a little longer it would have passed in spite of us I suppose it will go in the next Congress if you folks keep at it.'

He was right, * * and we shall keep at it. This great nation from its surplus wealth should provide education for its otherwise neglected children, The patriotic child-loving God-fearing womanhood of America has espoused the cause, and they know no defeat. Their campaign for it in the last Congress in arousing public sentiment, in clearing away the mist of misaken ideas, and in removing prejdjudice was victory at every step—essential to the culminating act of triumph in the Fiftieth Congress."

We cannot help wondering what our Boys and Girls think of these efforts made on behalf of children less fortunate than they?

Blessings are seldom valued until lost. Education is never valued till we find that we have use for it; so we cannot wonder that children seldom appreciate educational advantages.

It is altruism in its purest form to cultivate in a child the love of learning. Happy is the heart that is full of a desire to know all that can be known of all that is good, for this desire leads to virtue, happiness and God.

By some strange fatuity it not unseldom happens that the love of learning exists in persons who have the most limited advantages. Alfred of England with his single book, Charlemagne whose opportunities were all of his later years, are not without parallels in the full blaze of our over praised nineteenth century.

Doubtless the best was done, that could be done heretofore, but now with this ever increasing surplus in our treasury the time has surely come when education should be as free to all, as the Nation can make it, and not one who loves learning be permitted to waste time or youth in lonely, unaided efforts to attain the desire of their hearts.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF Jan 18

To Decapitations by Mr.—No. 1. T-rap. No. 2. S-eat. No. 3. H-our.

DECAPITATION.

By M.

No. 1. Behead a piece of mutton and leave a vegetable.
No. 2. Behead a vegetable and leave the delight of all skaters.
No. 3 Behead the product of bees and leave a useful domestic tool.
No. 4. Behead an emblem of Liberty and leave a truant.
No. 5. Behead a convenience for holding things and leave a domestic animal.

Their Business Booming.

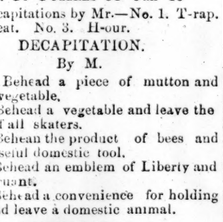
Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung disease quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warrantad.

It has been decided to hold an exhibit of Newbern's industries, and game, fish, oysters, etc., that abound in the waters and forests of Eastern North Carolina, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March.

The first cotton ever raised in North Carolina was planted in a field near Raleigh

It is estimated that colored people pay taxes on $4,000,000 worth of property in this State.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight allum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall Street, New York.

25¢ A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine *Salvation Oil* bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M..

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Pilot South, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points in Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and James Sea & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh Railroads, and with Steamer Keystone State weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular Line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North river.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newtom leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7 A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent.

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"McDonald's Hack,"

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly meet on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

IT DON'T SCARE US

Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How TO Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell well!

This is no bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest...

Save Your Dollars

by trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods, Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 3 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

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Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reid & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Eagle Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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By all means call and see MELICK Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

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Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages! Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

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THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS,

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MOST DURABLE AND BEST SHOOTING GUN MADE.

Strong, simple, well-balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers; Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

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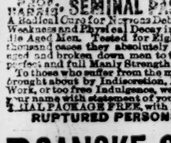

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ALL DEAD BUT ONE.

More Inhuman Butcheries in the McCoy-Hatfield Feud.

Two McCoys Bound and Shot and Three Others Cremated.

A Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch says: The climax has at last been reached in the inhuman record of butcheries that have made the bloody feud between the Hatfields, of Logan County, W. Va., and the McCoys, of Pike County, Ky., the most revolting record of crime ever known in these regions. Word has just reached here that on Thursday night last a raid was made by the Hatfield gang on the house of Sim McCoy, a brother of Randall McCoy, whose house had been burned several weeks ago, and a number of his family killed. Determined this time to wipe out the balance of the McCoy tribe, the Hatfield butchers surrounded the house in great numbers during the night and proceeded to storm out McCoy and his family. They first secured the wife of McCoy, whom they led to a tree and securely bound with ropes. By her side they placed her eldest son and riddled them both with buckshot, while the father was covered with revolvers by the other part of the gang. This part of the inhuman programme over they next placed Sim McCoy and his two youngest children in the house, fastened them securely to prevent escape, and deliberately burned them to ashes in their home.

No arrests have been made, for the victorious Hatfields are strongly barricaded in a mountain fortress in the wilds of West Virginia, and would make short work of a sheriff's posse.

This bloody feud, which seems to have ended with the extermination of the McCoys, root and branch, began several years ago, when one of the Hatfields had a fatal encounter with a McCoy on the Kentucky side of the river. A Hatfield was stabbed, and his relatives swooped down on the McCoys, took them captives and held them prisoners until Ellison Hatfield, who they had stabbed, died, when the Hatfields conveyed the three McCoy boys to the scene of the altercation, stripped them, tied them to a paw paw bush, shot them to death, and left their bodies in that position.

Since that time a regular war has been waged between the Hatfields and the McCoys. A short time ago the Hatfield party visited the residence of Randall McCoy and set fire to the house. Alifarra, his eldest daughter, was the first to open the door and make her appearance, and in the glaring light was shot dead by the gang on side, who were concealed. The son Calvin next appeared, and he was shot dead. Mrs. McCoy made her appearance in escaping from the burning building and was shot in the head and dangerously wounded.

Randall McCoy escaped from the burning house with his shotgun, and although a volley was discharged at him he got away unharmed, and opened fire upon the attacking party. He is known to have killed one of the gang by the name of Chambers and, it is said, shot Captain Hatfield in the shoulder and put the rest to flight.

As soon as the burial of Mrs. McCoy and her two sons, murdered by the Hatfields, was over, the rest of the McCoys organized a posse and visited the Hatfield settlement in West Virginia for the purpose of annihilating the gang. The posse went to the Hatfield house, and finding no one at home, they repaired to the woods to meditate for a few moments. Their secrecy was of short duration, for the Hatfield gang was soon upon them and a regular war ensued.

After the smoke of the battle had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party was badly worsted, three of their number being killed, while none of the McCoy posse were hurt. Those known to be killed were Johnson Hatfield, Thomas Chambers and James Vance. Vance was shot several times. Satisfied with their day's work, the McCoy posse returned to their settlement to await developments. Vance had killed several men in the McCoy neighborhood, and had to leave in consequence. He had been a bold, daring, desperate fellow.

There are rewards aggregating $2,700 offered by the State of Kentucky for the arrest of the Hatfields and their delivery to the jailor of Pike County for the murder of the three McCoy boys, but no one seems anxious to make the attempt to take them, as they are strongly barricaded.

One of the number constantly stands guard, and the deputy sheriffs, but retributive justice is now likely to speedily follow, as this last act has stirred up that whole section.

No one can tell the end. Randall McCoy is still sore. He has lost wife and family, his brother's family is now utterly wiped out, and he will live for nothing but bloody revenge.

THE large plug tobacco manufacturers have cornered the Kentucky crop of "White Burley" and the price has risen from $4.00 to $20.00 per hundredweight.

AT Brunswick, Mo., J. C. Talmage, son of the late Gen. Manager of the Gould system, killed C. J. Tidd, a telegraph operator.

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HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.

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GENESEO ROAD CART!

First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

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STOOD THE TEST FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

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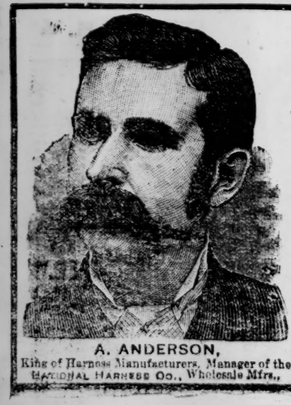

A. ANDERSON,

King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87. ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

NATIONAL HARNESS CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers,

14 to 24 Wells St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 36.00.

LATER NEWS.

EDWARD COFFEY, under sentence of death at Pittsburgh, Pa., cut his throat, inflicting a fatal wound.

COAL has gone up to $8 per ton in Philadelphia.

FRANK FOUCKNER, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) machinist, who had left his wife a few weeks since, returned the other day and shot her three times, inflicting probably fatal wounds, after which he committed suicide.

FOURTEEN Chinamen were drowned off Washington Territory while attempting to smuggle themselves into the United States.

FRANK M. IRWIN, Register of Birmingham, Ala., is short in his accounts $10,000, and missing.

A PASSENGER train near Coatesville, Iowa, was ditched and thirteen persons injured.

A SLED, with fifty-two passengers, collided with another sled in Kansas City, Mo., and seventeen people were injured.

RECEIVERS have been appointed at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, for the Union Cattle Company, the largest concern of its kind in the West. Assets reported, $3,000,000; liabilities, $1,250,000.

MR. LAMAR was sworn in as Justice of the United States Supreme Court on Wednesday, and immediately thereafter took his seat upon the bench. This was the first time that the Supreme Court sat with a full bench since May 4, 1885.

W. J. LANE, an Irish member of the British Parliament, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for inciting tenants to resist bailiffs.

THE German Reichstag voted to increase the army by 700,000 men.

A CONVOY of Russian prisoners mutinied, and a desperate fight ensued. Ten soldiers and thirty-one prisoners were killed. Twenty-one prisoners escaped.

DURING a fog off Skerries, Ireland, the Norwegian bark Freidis was run down and sunk, thirteen of the crew being drowned.

THOUSANDS of people are starving in Turkey, and the Missionaries appeal for aid.

FATHER RYAN was released from Limerick (Ireland) jail in the presence of 10,000 sympathizers.

DIPHTHERIA is raging in forty out of the two hundred families at Rittersville, Penn.

ROBBERS, led by a former member of Jesse James's gang, attempted to rob the train at Missouri City, Mo., but the sheriff got wind of the affair in time to repulse the desperadoes, and captured the entire band.

GOVERNOR SEMPLE has signed the act granting suffrage to the women in Washington Territory, but exempting them from jury duty.

SEVEN children, four of them sisters named Williams, were skating near Ennis, Tex., when two of the sisters and a young man fell through the ice. Seeing their danger, the other two sisters, aged nine and thirteen, went to the rescue, accompanied by their young brother, but they, too, fell in and the entire party were drowned.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and wife have accepted an invitation to attend the Commencement at Cornell University next June.

FOUR thousand workmen were drowned in China while attempting to check the disastrous Hoang-ho floods.

EIGHT persons committed suicide in one day in Vienna.

TWO THOUSAND people are reported to be starving in Asia Minor.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, is a lively and enterprising city of 70,000 inhabitants. It is situated near the crater of a large extinct volcano, which, according to scientists, may resume active operations at any moment. The Aucklanders, however, are not terrified at the prospect, and, in fact, are going to cement the bottom of the crater and use it as a reservoir for their water supply.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.	
Beef, good to prime	6¾@	8¼
Calves, common to prime	8 @	11½
Sheep	5 @	5½
Lambs	5½@	6
Hogs—Live	5 50 @	5 80
Dressed	6½@	7
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 50 @	4 75
West, good to choice	3 00 @	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	90½@	91
Rye—State	56 @	58
Barley—State	82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	61¾@	62
Oats—White State	33¾@	33½
Mixed Western	31 @	40
Hay—Med. to prime	80 @	85
Straw—No. 1 Rye	90 @	100
Lard—City Steam	7 55 @	7 80
Butter—State Creamery	33 @	34
Dairy	19 @	28
West. Im. Creamery	18 @	25
Factory	14 @	23
Cheese—State Factory	11 @	12½
Skims	— @	10
Western	11½@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	21 @	22½
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 25 @	3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 75 @	5 25
Lambs—Western	4 25 @	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 50 @	5 55
Flour—Family	4 75 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	— @	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57½@	40
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	30½@	36¾
Barley—State	95 @	95
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	7½@	7¾
Hogs—Live	5¾@	6
Northern Dressed	7½@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00 @	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70 @	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	64¾@	65
Oats—Extra White	45½@	46¾
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	7 @	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	4½@	5
Lamb	5 @	6
Hogs—Northern	7 @	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75 @	3 87½
Wheat—No. 2, Red	91 @	91¾
Corn—State Yellow	58 @	58
Oats Mixed	38½@	40
Rye—State	52½@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	33 @	35
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12½@	13

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FIRE destroyed the Central Fire Station in Lowell, Mass., and the Sixth Regiment Armory, with 20,000 rounds of ammunition. Loss, $100,000.

THE Reading Railroad on Thursday made fifteen seizures of household goods for rent due from strikers who live in the houses owned by the company.

THE number of victims by the railroad accident at Bradford, Mass., has been increased to thirteen.

HARRY JOHNSON, a prominent oil operator of New York city, committed suicide at Elmira, N. Y.

A CAKE of ice, weighing 260 pounds, fell on Moses Eckert, at Ulster, N. Y., crushing him to death.

STEVE BOYER, Samuel Boyer and Joseph Kollep, three rolling mill hands, were killed while crossing the railroad at Orangeville, Pa.

GENERAL A. B. UNDERWOOD, twenty-two years Surveyor of the Port of Boston, is dead.

THE premature explosion of a charge of giant powder in an excavation for laying water pipes at Roxbury, Mass., blew Robert Thompson forty feet into the air, killing him, and fatally injured Walter Grace and Peter Lyden.

TWO cars jumped a trestle fifty feet high near Pittsburgh, Penn., killing two trainmen.

THE Commissioners appointed to report a painless method of capital punishment have presented a bill to the New York Legislature providing for the use of electricity.

THE New York Court of Appeals has decided that hotel keepers may serve wine to their guests on Sundays. A lower Court had declared otherwise.

FIVE people lost their lives at a fire which destroyed seven houses in Mount Carmel, Penn.

South and West.

THE feud which exists between the Hatfield and McCoy families in Pike county Ky., has resulted in the murder of ten persons.

MASKED men overpowered the jailer at Macon, Ga., and taking out Henry Burney, who had robbed J. M. Renehardt of $2,000, lynched him.

A FIRE at Indianapolis, Indiana, destroyed property valued at $600,000.

W. R. WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Parker House, at Aniston, Ala., and a young man named Evans shot each other to death in the former's hotel. Two other men were wounded by the flying bullets. Evans was the aggressor.

FOURTEEN men engaged in the recent train robberies in the Southwest have been captured in six different States.

FIRE in the heart of the wholesale section of Indianapolis destroyed houses and stocks of goods valued at $708,000.

TWO young medical students of Des Moines, Ia., were convicted of robbing the grave of Mrs. Claflin and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE wife of James Cochran, of San Antonio, Texas, gave birth to twins who are exact duplicates of the famous Siamese twins, being joined at the same vital spot by a strong ligament, which allows each child free use of its limbs.

LATE reports place the number of victims by the great blizzard in the Northwest at sixty-three, with many sections remote from telegraphic communication yet to be heard from.

HENRY LIGHTFOOT quarreled with his wife in Chattanooga, Tenn., and for revenge put arsenic in the cistern and flour barrel, thereby poisoning his wife, his two children and three boarders.

CROW INDIANS in Montana, having been told that their Government ration of beef is but one-fifth that allowed to the Sioux, are reported to be slaughtering many ranchmen's cattle.

TWELVE persons were injured, one fatally, by a railroad wreck at Willard, Kansas.

BOTH branches of the Washington Territory Legislature have re-enacted the Woman Suffrage Law, but exempted women from jury duty.

FREEZING weather has been reported from various parts of the Southwest. Several persons were frozen to death.

TWO Mexican murderers in jail at Caldwell, Texas, were shot dead by lynchers.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILSON has been re-elected from Iowa.

A YOUNG midshipman was knocked off the United States training ship Portsmouth in Hampton Roads, Va., and drowned.

TWO snowplough engines collided at Hoskins, Neb., killing Engineer Sawyer and injuring several other railroad employes.

THIEVES, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, drugged, bound and robbed Mrs. Oswald of $2,000. Mrs. Oswald was fatally frozen.

E. C. WALTHALL was re-elected United States Senator from Mississippi.

Washington.

THE annual report of Public Printer Benedict has been sent to the Senate. It urges a large appropriation for new machinery and equipments.

THE bankers and money-changers have lost confidence in the financial condition of Peru, and are refusing to receive Government paper money. In consequence great distress prevails, and disorders have occurred in the market places at Lima, ending in a regular panic.

GEORGE WALKER, ex-Consul-General to France, died in Washington of pneumonia.

THE House Committee on Elections took up the consideration of the Thoebe-Carlisle contested election matter and heard the arguments which the lawyer for Mr. Thoebe adduced in support of his client's case. Upon a ballot being taken it was decided that Mr. Carlisle was entitled to his seat, the entire committee voting in the affirmative, save three Republicans, who were excused from voting.

AT a conference of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers in Washington, delegates from all parts of the Union attending, resolutions were adopted favoring a wool tariff substantially the same as that of 1867. The general effect of this new schedule will be a slight increase in the tariff both on wool and woolen goods.

GENERAL E. L. BRAGG was confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico.

W. H. BIGELOW, of Maine, was appointed Postmaster of the Senate.

SPEAKER CARLISLE was taken suddenly ill, a few days ago, with a congestive chill, and had to be assisted to his room. This was followed by a high fever, which brought on another severe chill, and the Speaker was unconscious all night. His physician says that many days of rest must follow before he resumes his duties.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD gave a dinner to President and Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet.

Foreign.

FORTY Russian sentinels on the frontier have been frozen to death.

A JUBILEE address of congratulation to Queen Victoria, signed by 1,132,608 women of Great Britain, has just been published.

EX-PRESIDENT GREVY, of France, has had a second stroke of apoplexy.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, made an address to his officers, declaring his intention to die in arms rather than submit to Russia's dictation.

AFTER an existence of six weeks the Harrison Government in Manitoba has resigned, and the Liberals triumph.

THE Albion coal mine at Stellarton, N. S., was wrecked by an explosion, and four miners killed.

ORANGEMEN attacked an Irish League meeting in Liverpool and wrecked the hall in which it was held.

BULL FIGHTER SALERI, of Puebla, Mexico, attempted to jump over a bull and was impaled on the brute's horns, dying instantly. Another fighter was seriously gored.

SCOTTISH crofters resisted the police on the Island of Lewis, and routed them.

THE Tories have surrendered to the Liberal Unionists on the Irish Home-rule question.

ODD FELLOW'S Hall, Thompson's auction-room and a Japanese store burned at Montreal, Canada. Loss $150,000.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Reports of the Special Commission —A Presidential Message.

The President has sent to Congress a message on the majority and minority reports of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Committee. After reciting the objects for which the commission was appointed, he declares that these reports exhibit such transactions and schemes connected with the construction of the aided roads and their management and suggest the invention of such devices on the part of those having them in charge for the apparent purpose of defeating any chance for the Government's reimbursement, that any adjustment or plan of settlement should be predicated upon the substantial interests of the Government rather than any forbearance of generosity deserved by the companies.

The President further says that he believes that any proposition to bring the subsidized Pacific railroads under the subjection of the Government, so long as there is hope of a settlement, should be rejected.

A BLIZZARD'S WORK.

The Most Terrible Storm Ever Known in the Northwest.

Many Lives Lost, and Railroad Travel Entirely Stopped.

The worst blizzard ever known has been sweeping through the Northwest, causing heavy loss of human life and great pecuniary damage, resulting from an almost complete suspension of railroad traffic. A St. Paul dispatch says:

The storm proved to be of much greater severity than was at first supposed. It was general throughout Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin and Iowa, and railroad men say it has not been surpassed. The storm effects were most severe from the peculiar action of the wind and heavy snow drifts. The whole open country is one vast upheaved ocean, as if the white caps had frozen solid and the rough waves, snow-covered, caught up at their highest point. Every railroad in the Northwest is completely blockaded with passenger and freight trains strung all along the lines. Most of the trains are at stations where food can be procured, but it is reported that the Chicago express on the Milwaukee line, due here at seven o'clock in the morning, is stuck on the open prairie between stations. Branch line trains were all abandoned at junctional points last night, and there is no predicting when they will be open. It is thought that some of the lines will be closed for six weeks, and on top of this condition of things it is feared the worst is to come.

The wind is blowing hard on almost all lines to-day and the cuts are being filled in as fast as they are pumped out. The storm of yesterday is now raging in Iowa. It is also sweeping Idaho, with the thermometer at various points along the Northern Pacific 10 degrees below zero. The weather is so cold in Dakota and Montana to-day that laborers cannot be induced to go in to work, and the packing of the snow will render it still more difficult of removal. Reports are current of loss of life in various towns where people were caught on the prairie. The Chicago roads have tried hard to keep their lines open, but the only train from the West that reached the city was on the Wisconsin Central Road, where five locomotives attached to two coaches were enabled to force their way through, although the train was several hours late.

The effects of the present storm in Omaha have been disastrous, says a dispatch from that place. Fred Eiler, a cigarmaker, was found early this morning frozen to death within a block of his boarding house. Two school children, Wexell Beck and George Allen, started for their homes about three o'clock yesterday afternoon and have not been heard of since. A young woman caught out in the storm has also probably perished.

A Bismarck (Dakota) special says: A stage left Washburn, a place fifty miles northwest of here, yesterday morning for this city, and should have arrived here last evening, but nothing has yet been heard of it. It is supposed that it is lost in the blizzard. A stage left for Winona this morning, fears are entertained for which its safe arrival. The great blizzard evidently spent its fury here. The wind last night was about 40 miles per hour and the mercury 25 degrees below. This morning it is 30 degrees below and the wind intensely cold. Farmers in town dare not venture out, their families hoping and praying they will not attempt to come home.

Raymond, Dakota, sends the following report: Damage to live stock will be great, while reports of suffering and death are constantly coming in. Two sons of William Driver were frozen to death within a few feet of their barn. Charles Heath is missing and J. H. Clapp has been discovered badly frozen, he having been out all night wandering upon the prairie. The elevator of Archer & Howe has gone down with 13,000 bushels of grain. Other minor casualties are reported.

At Huron, Dakota, a number of children on their way home from school were caught out in the storm and were unable to find their way. Their parents spread the news that they had not reached their homes, and soon several search parties were organized. Each party consisted of from five to ten men, and in each party the men were all bound to each other by means of ropes around their waists, in this way they proceeded to search the whole town, and it was not until late at night that the last missing child was found and taken to her home.

William H. Jewell, a local Republican politician and an extensive farmer, was found in the Court House at Hastings, Mich., with his arms and legs frozen solid, and died soon afterward.

A Winnipeg (Manitoba) dispatch asserts that the storm extended throughout that entire region. At Pilot Mound, Manitoba, the house of Theodore Preston, a farmer, caught fire and was entirely consumed. Mrs. Preston, Miss Preston, and a servant boy were badly frozen through being exposed to the blizzard and were found help less in the stable.

About 200 Lives Lost.

The great storm which swept over the Northwest, blockading railroads in five States, is over and the victims of its fury are being counted. The list is an appalling one. Next to this the worst blizzard that the Northwest ever experienced occurred on January 7, 8 and 9, 1873. In that storm seventy people were frozen to death. In this last blizzard the loss of life is reckoned at about 200. The Minneapolis *Journal*'s list of fatalities shows 145 dead in Dakota, 19 in Minnesota, 6 in Iowa, 17 in Nebraska and 2 in Montana. Total, 182, besides 55 reported missing.

CRUSHED BY SNOW.

An Overweighted Shed Falls With Fatal Result.

A shocking disaster, by which three persons lost their lives and seven others were badly wounded, occurred about seven o'clock the other evening in Gardnerville, a small country hamlet in the Wallkill Valley, ten miles south of Middletown, N. Y., At that hour twelve persons residing in the vicinity were congregated in the country store kept there by John Everett. Adjoining the storehouse stood a 40-year-old and somewhat dilapidated horse shed and wagon house, heavily laden with the snow that had been falling on it all day yesterday. The parties in the store heard the shed creaking and snapping under the superimposed burden, and eleven of them, led by Mr. Everett, went into the building and set to work propping up the roof with some timbers at hand. They had barely begun the work when the heavy timbered, old-fashioned roof, with all its weight of snow, fell down upon them with a sudden crash, and ten of the eleven were caught under the wreck.

The following men were instantly killed: David Kelly, blacksmith, leaves widow and two children; John J. Tuthill, laborer, leaves widow and seven children; William Wright, laborer, leaves widow.

The following were wounded: John Everett, merchant, left leg broken, dangerous internal injuries; Edward Decker, right leg broken, shoulders and spine severely jammed and bruised; George Shoemaker, severely hurt internally; Hiram T. Manning, bruised about shoulders, arms and head; Louis Stillwell, George Kermick and William House all suffered painful contusions and lacerated wounds.

The escape of the eleventh person of the party, a 17-year-old lad named Adelbert Decker, was most wonderful. When the crash came he was standing, with a lantern in his hand, just at the entrance of the shed. The falling timbers smashed the lantern, leaving him uninjured and with the ring by which he held it still in his grasp.

It was two hours before the neighbors who hurried to the scene succeeded in getting the last victim out from under the wrecked building. The three dead men had been crushed to death almost instantly, and the bodies were considerably mutilated. The disaster carries sorrow and mourning into almost every family in the hamlet.

IOWA'S VICTIMS.

Some Blizzard Fatalities—Freezing to Death on the Prairies.

The deaths from the late blizzard on the prairie districts of Iowa are being gradually made public, says a Dubuque dispatch. Byron Cleveland, of Manchester, Delaware County, has received information that his two sons, aged fifteen and seventeen years, were frozen to death during the storm, together with ninety head of cattle. The boys were driving the cattle to water, about a mile from the house, when the blizzard struck them, and their dead bodies were just been found. The cattle were frozen stiff. John Olney was found in a snow-drift near Marathon frozen dead. Miss Mae Hemming and a boy named Julius, twelve years of age, started in a sleigh to attend a party in company with two young men. When the storm struck them they lost their way, and the young men deserted the lady and the boy and reached a farm-house in safety. The deserted pair remained out in the storm all night, and in the morning they were found partially covered with snow. The young lady will lose both legs and the boy's hands and feet were badly frozen. He was saved from death by the brave girl, who wrapped him in the only blanket left them.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

19TH DAY.—Resolutions were presented in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic and advocating a World's Exposition in 1892....Messrs. Sherman, Chandler, Hawley, Harris, Saulsbury and Hale discussed the bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the Direct Tax act of the 5th of August, 1861—the question being on a verbal amendment offered by Mr. Hoar when the bill was up some days ago....Mr. Riddleberger moved that the Senate consider executive business. The motion was lost by a tie vote. It was understood that his purpose was to consider the nomination of Mr. Lamar. Three Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the motion ....Mr. Vance spoke at length in favor of the tariff and internal revenue reduction....Mr. Gray made a constitutional argument against the Blair Educational bill, and Mr. Blair replied briefly in defense of it. The matter went over as unfinished business.

20TH DAY.—Petition was presented urging that postal regulations be changed so that trashy literature shall not go through the mails for 1 cent per pound, while school, law and religious books are taxed 8 cents per pound.....A memorial presented from the K. of L. urging an investigation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....Petitions presented from Atlanta, Ga., asking repeal of the alcohol tax....Petition from Leadville, Col., against the removal of the lead ore tax ....Mr. Mitchell rose for a personal explanation and denied that he used sharp practice on Friday in order to get possession of the floor....Mr. Sherman presented a request from colored clergyman for an inquiry into the general progress of the colored race since 1865....Mr. Riddleberger moved that the Senate proceed to executive business and it was agreed to without a division....The following bills were introduced and referred: To alter the regulations concerning the election of Congressional representatives in South Carolina; to appropriate $20,000 to the subtropical exposition at Jacksonville, Fla.; to require all Government securities, postage stamps, etc., to be printed on hand roller presses; also that the chief and assistant chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing be practical engravers and printers.

21ST DAY.—The Senate received the majority and minority reports of the Pacific Railroad Commission, accompanied by a special message from the President on that topic. On motion of Mr. Hoar, the message and reports were referred to a special committee of five....A communication was received from the Postmaster at New York asking an investigation of the detention of foreign publications in the New York Custom House....A bill was reported from the Committee of Finance to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company....Mr. Platt asked an inquiry into the detention of mail matter for Senators, in the Washington Post Office.... The House bill, as to marks permissible on mail matter, was passed....Messrs. Blair and Bowen spoke in support of the Blair Educational bill.

22D DAY.—Mr. Sherman, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to fix the charge for passports at $1 (now $5), and the bill was passed....The bill to settle and adjust the claim of any State for expenses incurred in defence of the United States was reported....The following bills were introduced by Mr. Hoar: Fixing the salaries of the justices of the United States District Court at $5,000; to establish a national art commission; and to provide for inquests under national authority....Mr. Hale's resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information concerning the appointment of Charles H. Westbrook, as assistant District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York, was passed....The bill in relation to marriages between white men and Indian women was passed. Mr. Butler moved to reconsider....The Senate voted to return the direct taxes of 1861....Mr. Hoar moved the appointment of a delegate to the International Prison Congress in 1890 at St. Petersburg.

23D DAY.—Mr. Hawley introduced the "House resolution relative to the preservation of public timber lands, and it was adopted....A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning a bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs....After agreeing to adjourn until Monday, the Senate went into executive session for the consideration of treaties.

House Proceedings.

17TH DAY.—Mr. Hatch reported a bill to establish experimental agricultural stations ....The bill relating to marks permissible on second, third and fourth class mail matter was discussed by Messrs. Blount and Bingham and then passed....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

18TH DAY.—Mr. Whitthorne had passed a resolution for supplying proper accommodations to the various committees....Mr. McMillin asked for information concerning the discrimination in tolls on the Welland Canal against American vessels, and a resolution was passed directing the President to bring the matter to the attention of the British authorities....Mr. Richardson reported a resolution, which was adopted, for the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the President's message....Mr. Richardson offered a resolution for an inquiry into the great delay in the printing of the Government *Record*. The matter was discussed at length by Messrs. Hoar, Springer and Rogers....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Wheeler, appropriating $638,000 for special coast defenses; by Mr. Payson, granting to Illinois, all the public land in the State, as a swamp land indemnity; by Mr. Tarsney, to construct a government building in every city having a postmaster; by Mr. Landes, to reduce the impôts by paying a bounty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat shipped to foreign countries; by Mr. Hovey, to pay soldiers of the late war 40 per cent. on their pay to adjust the difference between the greenbacks in which they were paid and the gold in which the bills were redeemed; by Mr. Anderson, to investigate the effect of the Reading strike on traffic.

19TH DAY.—Owing to the illness of Speaker Carlisle, S. S. Cox was elected Speaker *pro tem*....A special prayer was offered for the recovery of Speaker Carlisle....Mr. Phelan reported a bill for a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis. Referred to Committee of the Whole.... Mr. Bliss reported a bill to reimburse the State of New York for duties paid on arms in 1863....Mr. Wilkins called up his bank circulation bill and Messrs. Anderson and Weaver filibustered so as to prevent its consideration....A bill was passed for the construction of locks and dams on the Cumberland River.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Stone reported a resolution asking for information as to what legislation is necessary for the disposal of the public timber lands so as to secure the preservation of the natural forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and put within reach of settlers a legal means of providing themselves with timber for building and domestic purposes. Adopted....A memorial in regard to the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the Northwestern Territories was ordered printed....Mr. Lyman submitted the minority report in the Thoebe-Carlisle contested election case....The Agricultural Experiment Station Bill was passed....Mr. Belmont asked an appropriation of $50,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the Melbourne (Australia) celebration in commemoration of the founding of New South Wales ....The Election Committee's report on the case of Redstone, of California, was agreed to....The House voted to consider the Wilkins Banking Bill.

21ST DAY.—The resolution was passed accepting the invitation of Great Britain to participate in the Melbourne Exposition.... Pension Appropriation bill was reported. The total appropriation made is $80,275,000, an increase of $4,000,000 over the estimates ....There was more filibustering to prevent the consideration of the Wilkin's Banking bill ....The portraits of ex-Speakers Varnum, Banks and Sedgwick were presented to the House by the State of Massachusetts and eulogistic speeches made by Messrs. Long, Rockwell, Allen, Collins, Hayden, Lodge, Randall and Breckinridge.

NOMINEES CONFIRMED,

Mr. Lamar Made Supreme Court Justice by a Small Majority.

Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar has been confirmed by the United States Senate in Executive Session as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The vote stood 32 to 28, three Republicans—Senators Stewart, of Nevada; Stanford, of California, and Riddleberger, of Virginia—voting with the Democrats. There were 8 Democrats paired with 8 Republicans, as follows—Blackburn, Eustis, Gibson, Hearst, Kenna, Pasco, Payne and Ransom. Those paired in the negative were Chandler, Jones, of Nevada; Manderson, Morrill, Sabin, Sawyer, Teller, and Wilson, of Iowa.

Speeches against confirmation were made by Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Hawley, Ewarts, Cullom and Ingalls, all Republicans. Mr. Paine, of Ohio, was the only Democrat, either North or South, who uttered a word in Mr. Lamar's behalf. Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia, also spoke in Mr. Lamar's favor. The Executive Session lasted three hours.

Messrs. Dickinson and Vilas were also confirmed as Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior respectively, without opposition.

COMPTROLLER DURHAM, of Washington has put in the Urgent Deficiency Bill a request for a lump sum of $585,000, for the thirty-seven agricultural colleges and experimental stations which have been waiting for the first payment of the $15,000 a year voted them by Congress in March, 1887.

THE ENIGMA.

What the Scientific World Wants to Know.—A $1,000,000 Offer.

We have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease!

We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources, and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner's safe cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or failing eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt explains why the proprietors of Warner's safe cure are curing so many diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poisoning, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks ($100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

Realism on the Japanese Stage.

The following is an extract from the London *Pall Mall Gazette* describing a play in Japan. This was the plot which amused the Mikado's subjects: A man becomes jealous of his wife and quarrels with her loudly and long, using strong language, and she answers him in kind. Finally, after much by play and rhetoric, he, in an exacerbation of passion, stabs her to death, and is immediately ceased with remorse. But hark! some one approaches, as is evidenced by the clatter made with two sticks on the stage by an orchestra man. The murderer hides the body behind a screen, and a neighbor enters and asks for something, but soon goes away. Now to get rid of the evidence. He draws his victim's body from its hiding place and tears its clothing away; then he takes a weapon like a bill hook, and butcher-like, severs an arm off and throws it, dripping blood—yes, dripping blood—and quivering, into a basket; then he cuts off the other arm; then the legs and head; and finally he divides the carcass in two, and the stage assumes the appearance of a human shambles; then he collects the pieces